THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

Published by NEVILLE B. CRAIG, near the South West Corner of the Diamond——Weekly Paper, Two Dollars per year, in advance, or Three Dollars at the end of the year——Semi-Weekly Paper, Four Dollars per year, in advance——Advertisements published on reasonable terms.

VOLUME 48. FRIDAY MORNING, JUNE 28, 1833. NUMBER 82.

New Stourbridge Glass Works.

J. ROBINSON & SON,

GRATEFUL for the very liberal patronage they have heretofore received, beg leave to inform their friends and the public, that they have considerably reduced the prices of their Glass.—They still continue to manufacture all kinds of

FLINT GLASS WARE,

AT THEIR OLD STAND,

No. 10, *Corner of Ross and Second streets,*

where all orders in their line will meet with immediate attention.

A large and general assortment will be kept constantly on hand. Orders can be filled at the shortest notice.

N. B. Terms will be found as low as at any other manufactory in the western country.

Pittsburgh, March 8.—tf.

☞*Building Materials and Workmen*

WANTED.

PROPOSALS will be received, by the Commissioners of the Western Penitentiary, on or before Friday, the 5th inst., for supplying the following quantity and kinds of building materials.

BRICKS.

100 thousand good, hard, well burnt bricks.

STONE.

2 thousand perches of select building stone.

LIME.

5 thousand bushels of well wood burnt stone lime.

SAND.

20 thousand bushels of good, clean river sand.

LUMBER.

50 thousand feet inch measure of two inch white oak plank;

25 thousand feet inch measure 3 by 5 inch white oak scantling;

30 thousand feet, inch measure, of common white pine sap boards;

5 hundred common rafters, 27 feet long, 3 by 5 inches, of white pine or hemlock;

100 thousand common white pine shingles;

20 thousand common four feet plastering laths;

15 thousand feet, inch measure, of two inch common hemlock, or white pine plank.

CAST IRON.

240 thousand pounds of door jambs, sky lights, ventillators, breckets, water pipes, &c., as per patterns and drawings.

WROUGHT IRON.

200 plates of ¼ inch boiler iron, 2 by 5 feet; 20 tons of bar iron, as per bill of dimensions.

WORKMEN.

A few first rate bricklayers and masons are wanted, to whom good wages and constant employment will be given, on being found competent. Also, a Blacksmith, of ability and industry.

Any information may be obtained of the subscriber, at the Prison, or Exchange Hotel.

JOHN HAVILAND, Architect.

☞ The Mercury and Advocate will insert the above until forbidden. April 2—tf

TO LET.

A COMFORTABLE DWELLING HOUSE pleasantly situated on the side of the Monongahela river, a few perches above the Bridge Apply to the subscriber.

FREDERICK BAUSMAN

may 11, 1832.—tf

TO BE LET,

THE *Centre Building* in the range of Four Story Brick Houses recently erected on Market street, between 4th street and the Diamond. Possession will be given on the first day of January. For terms, apply to the subscriber, or in his absence, to Mr. James B. Irwin.

WILLIAM W. IRWIN.

November 22, 1832.—tf

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP

THE Copartnership heretofore existing between ALFRED COCHRAN & JAS. IRWIN, trading under the title of Cochran & Irwin, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business of the firm will be settled by James Irwin.

ALFRED COCHRAN,
JAMES IRWIN.

Pittsburgh, Jan. 1, 1833. [Jan. 18—tf.]

FOR RENT,

A FIRST Rate Wagon Tavern Stand. Also, for Rent, several Business Stands, situated in the most public parts of the city. For terms, inquire of DAVID GREER,

Jan. 15, 1833. *Lumber Merchant.*

LEADEN PIPE.

I HAVE commenced the manufacture of LEADEN PIPE, and will furnish and lay the same, at the most reasonable rate. Any quantity required, warranted to be of the best quality, will be furnish, ed at the shortest notice. JOHN SHERIFF.

Nov. 28, 1828.—tf.

Jefferson Foundry.

THE UNDERSIGNED most respectfully inform their friends and the public in general, that they have commenced the Iron Foundry Business, on the premises, Front street, (between Smithfield and Grant streets,) known as the Jefferson Foundry, where all orders will be received for Castings, Land or Boat Steam Engines, Machinery, &c., and will be executed with punctuality, and on the most reasonable terms.

SAM'L SMITH,
BENJ. MINIS.

may 4, 1832—tf

FOR SALE,

A VERY ELIGIBLE PIECE OF GROUND upon Market street, in the city of Pittsburgh, between Second and Third streets, now occupied by H. Ward, containing, in Front, on Market street, thirty-two, and extending back sixty feet.—For terms, inquire of JOHN HORNER.

Feb. 28, 1832.—tf

30 CASKS superior Sugar-house Molasses;
400 Missouri Hides;
10 quarter Casks Malaga Wine;
20 hhds. N. O. Sugar;
50 boxes smoked Herring;
100 do. Cincinnati Soap;
Received by late arrivals, and for sale by
H. MAC SHANE,

Feb. 14—tf. 76 Front street.

JUST RECEIVED

And for Sale by ALEX. BAILIE, corner of Market and Third streets,

OLD L. P. MADEIRA, in bottles and on draught;
Pale Sherry, Lobo Brand;
Brown do. very rich;
Golden do. do.;
Grape Juice Port, very rich;
Old L. P. Teneriffe;
Old Cette Madeira;
Lisbon, very superior;
Malmsey Madeira, very rich;
Champagne, celebrated Anchor Brand;
Claret, Leo Ville, and St. Julian, very superior;
Old Hock, 1811;
Sauterne, very fine;
Also, Superior Old Virgin and Champagne Brandy;
Holland Gin, Old and Genuine;
Jamaica Spirits;
All of which are offered at reduced prices—apply as above. May 14—tf

CITY DISPENSARY,

Physicians' Prescription, and

FAMILY MEDICINE STORE,

S. E. corner of the Diamond and Market street,

PITTSBURGH.

THE Subscribers respectfully inform the citizens of Pittsburgh and vicinity, that the above establishment is now in complete operation.

Physicians' Prescriptions and Family Medicines will be carefully prepared, and put up with accuracy and despatch, at all hours, day and night.

The subscribers flatter themselves, from their knowledge in the Prescription and Apothecary Business, that they will be enabled to render general satisfaction. Their medicines have been selected with great care, and will at all times be subject to the inspection of the Physicians of the city.

J. B. COCHRAN,
THOMAS MILLER,

Acting Partner of the late firm of Thompson & Miller.

N. B.—The Dispensary will be accessible on Sundays. March 15—tf

JOHNSTON & STOCKTON,

Booksellers, Printers,

Book-Binders and Paper Manufacturers.

No. 37, Market Street, Pittsburgh

march 14.—tf.

TO BOTTLERS.

PORTER, Pint Porter, and Claret Bottles—received on consignment, and for sale, by the gross at No. 81, Wood street, or dozen, by

THOMPSON & SCOTT.

☞N. B.—A lot of second hand Oil and Alcohol Barrels, for sale very low.

May 14, 1833.

FAMILY FLOUR,

CONSTANTLY kept for sale by CASSAT, HUTCHISON & LEDLIE.

No. 8, Market street.

M rch 8, 1833.

5000 LBS. COTTON YARN, No. 5 *a* 10;
600 lbs. Candlewick;
Carded Cotton;
Carpet Yarn and Coverlet Yarn.
Sattinet Warps.

For sale by GEO. COCHRAN, of R'd,

January 29, 1833. No. 26 Wood street.

BARTRAM'S Hammered Spades and Shovels, warranted of a superior quality—also, Bartram's Prime Axes, Mattocks, Canal Picks, Hoes, Trace Chains, Log Chains, &c. For sale by H. MAC SHANE,

march 22, 1831.—tf Front street.

REMOVAL.

S. FAHNESTOCK & CO. have removed their Hardware Store to No. 86 Wood street, corner of Diamond alley.

Pittsburgh, January 25, 1833.—tf

THE Subscribers are now receiving from the Eastern Markets, and offer for sale

A large and well selected assortment of

GROCERIES,

To which they invite the attention of their friends.

Also, on hand, Five Tons Scorched Salts; 200 bushels Dried Apples.

DICKEY & CAROTHERS.

Dec. 21, 1832—tf

WANTED,

A FEW THOUSAND SOVEREIGNS—Also, 500 pounds in Bank of England Notes. Every description of Bank Note Paper discounted at low rates. Certificates issued on Special Deposits, bearing interest from date. Sums not received less than 100 dollars, nor for a less period than 30 days, or longer than one year.

GEORGE A. COOK,

Exchange Broker, No. 68 Wood street, Pittsburgh.

February 26.

FOR RENT,

THE Dwelling House lately occupied by O. Ormsby, Esq., deceased, in St. Clair township, nearly opposite Pittsburgh, together with the buildings and gardens appurtenant. Possession will be given immediately.

Also—A Commodious Dwelling House, on the south side of the Monongahela river, above Birmingham, belonging to the Estate of O. Ormsby; together with sufficient ground for a Garden, on which there are a number of excellent fruit trees.

Apply to
CHARLES S. BRADFORD, *or*
HENRY M. WATTS.

Dec. 25—tf

For Sale,

DRAFTS on Wheeling, Cincinnati, and Louisville, at par, payable at sight.

GEORGE A. COOK,

Exchange Broker, No. 48, Wood street, Pittsburgh. March 12.

COOK'S REGISTER *and Lottery and Exchange Telegraph* is published semi-monthly, at one dollar per annum.

Contents—Bank Note Table of the Rates of Exchange at Pittsburgh; a copious description of the altered and counterfeit Bank Notes that are in circulation in the west; a list of Broken Banks; prices of Gold, Stocks, &c. Subscriptions received at GEORGE A. COOK'S Lottery and Exchange Office, No. 68 Wood street, Pittsburgh.

October 21, 1831.—tf

S. J. SYLVESTER,

Publisher, Bookseller, and Stationer,

HAS removed his Store from the corner of Wood and Fourth streets, to the stand of Messrs. Holdship & Son, on the corner of Wood and Third streets, where he will keep on hand an extensive assortment of

Books and Stationery,

Writing and Printing Paper, Wall and Wrapping Paper—together with every article in his line, Wholesale and Retail, on accommodating terms.

April 2, 1833.

Saddlers' Tacks and Sparables.

60 BOXES assorted sizes, received from the manufacturer, and for sale at *eastern prices*, by JAMES IRWIN,

Corner of Market and Water streets.

April 19, 1833—tf

STONE'S Letters on Masonry and Anti-Masonry—Just received and for sale at

S. J. SYLVESTER'S,

April 9. Corner of Wood and Third streets.

OFFICE for the purchase and sale of Gold, Silver, Notes, Bills of Exchange, Stocks, &c.; No. 68 WOOD STREET. Western, and every description of Bank Note Paper, purchased at a low rate of discount.

WANTED,

Doubloons, Sovereigns, Guineas, Napoleons, Thalers, Eagles, Louisd'ors, Bank of England Notes, at high premiums.

6 per cent. allowed on Special Deposits, in sums not less than $100, to remain 30 days or more. Drafts and Notes of hand collected.

GEO. A. COOK, Exchange Broker.

April 9, 1833.

TO PRINTERS.

JUST received, one Case of BLANK CARDS —assorted Numbers—for sale cheap by S. J. SYLVESTER, Corner of Wood and Third st's.

May 3, 1833.

REMOVAL.

H. HOLDSHIP & SON,

MANUFACTURERS OF PAPER AND PAPER HANGINGS, have removed their Store from the corner of Third and Wood Streets to No. 80 Front Street, between Market and Wood Streets, where they continue to keep on hand a General Assortment of

Writing, Wrapping, Printing, and Wall

PAPER.

☞Paper of all sizes and descriptions made to order, at the shortest notice.

☞They will also continue to keep on hand a supply of SCHOOL BOOKS, suitable for Country Merchants.

☞The highest market price will always be given for Rags, Tanners' Scraps, and Scutching Tow.

May 28, 1833.—tf

J. CHISLETT,

PORTRAIT PAINTER,

Penn Street, Corner of Garrison Alley,

PITTSBURGH.

J. C. takes this opportunity of soliciting the patronage of the inhabitants of Pittsburgh, and would be happy to show his specimens to those who may favor him with a call.

May 3—tf

HERBS.

AN assortment of carefully dried Medicinal and Culinary Herbs; put up in the neatest manner by the Shakers, among which are Lemon Balm, Hoarhound, Catnep, Peppermint, Spearmint, Pennyroyal, Rue, Sage, Tanzey, Summer Savory, Thoroughmost Hyssop, Sweet Marjorum, Wormwood, Digitalis, Lobelia, Inflata, Slippery Elm Bark, &c. &c. Just received and for sale by

H. P. SCHWARTZ & Co.,

Corner of Fifth and Market streets.

April 23—tf

CO-PARTNERSHIP.

THE Subscribers, having associated themselves together, under the firm of

Darlington & Peebles,

(Late B. Darlington) as Wholesale Dealers in FOREIGN & DOMESTIC HARDWARE,

No. 51 *Market, between 3d & 4th streets,*

Where they now have, and are receiving a general and splendid assortment of Cutlery, Plated and Tinned Saddlery, Plated Castors, do. Candle Sticks, Waiters, Snuffers and Trays, Shovels and Tongs, Astral, Stand, and Hanging Lamps, Hair Cloth for Sofas; together with all kinds of Birmingham goods, viz: Anvils, Vices, Steel, Mill & Cross Cut Saws, Shovels, Spades, and Axes. All which they offer on the most accommodating terms. Merchants and others are invited to call and examine.

ALSO,

A well selected assortment of Edge Tools,

BENCH AND MOULDING PLANES.

B. DARLINGTON.
ROBERT H. PEEBLES.

N. B. All those that are indebted to B. Darlington, either by Note or Book Account, will please call and settle, with as little delay as possible, and those having claims will present them for settlement.

B. DARLINGTON.

Nov. 20, 1832.—tf.

GEO. W. CARPENTER'S

COMPOUND FLUID EXTRACT OF SARSAPARILLA,

A Valuable Remedy for Syphilis, Mercurial, and Scrophulous Diseases.

TWO Table Spoons full of the Fluid Extract, added to fifteen ounces of Simple Syrup, immediately produces a mixture similar to a pound of the Compound Syrup of Sarsaparilla, and the same quantity added to fifteen ounces of water, instantly forms a mixture equivalent to a pint of Lisbon Diet Drink.

ALSO,

GEORGE W. CARPENTER'S

Compound Fluid Extract of Buchu,

For Diseases of the Bladder, Chronic Gonorrhoea, and Gleets of long standing.

For Sale at H. P. SCHWARTZ & CO's Drug Store, No. 42 Market street.

December 4, 1832.—tf

A. LAMONT & Co's Patent Vices:
Fullers' Screws:
Timber Wheel, do.:
Mill, do.:
Mill Spindles:
Blanchard's Cast Steel Corn & Grass Scythes:
Do. German do. do.
Thompson's Sickles—on hand and for sale by

JAMES IRWIN,

Corner of Market & Water sts.

March 29—tf

FRESH SPRING GOODS,

NO. 103 MARKET STREET.

WE invite the attention of buyers to our fresh stock of DRY GOODS, recently purchased in the eastern cities, upon the most advantageous terms, and among which will be found many desirable articles—all of which will be sold at a small advance on the original cost.

J. SHEA & Co.

N. B.—Persons who know themselves indebted to the subscribers for a longer period than six months, will please call and settle their respective accounts, previous to the 20th May next; and those having claims, will present them for settlement.

April 12—tf J. S. & Co.

FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers, at Private Sale, the Mansion House at the corner of Fifth and Wood streets, now occupied by Benj. Weaver, as a Hotel, together with all the vacant ground attached. As this property, and long established stand is pretty generally known to the public, it is unnecessary to give a further description of it, as those who would wish to purchase, will examine for themselves—the terms will be easy, as only part of the money will be required in hand. For further particulars, apply to

BENJ. DARLINGTON,

April 23—tf No. 51 Market street.

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE

FOR SALE—Within the city of Pittsburgh; some of the property is improved, and some unimproved. Inquire of

B. DARLINGTON,

March 19, 1833. No. 54, Market st.

ANTI ANGULAR SYSTEM OF WRITING.

MR. WINTER, having acquired a knowledge of Mr. Smith's incomparably excellent system of Penmanship, having practised under him, and become well acquainted with his *method* of Instruction, and with the *manner* in which he has secured so much success in his beautiful and accomplished art, would now inform his numerous friends, and the citizens generally, that he intends to devote special attention to that important branch of Education.

Mr. W. has already introduced this system, with astonishing success, in his *Academy, in Smithfield street, between Fifth street and Diamond Alley,* where specimens of the great and rapid improvement of his Pupils may, at any time, be seen.

Private Classes for Ladies and Gentlemen will be attended to, at such time as shall be most convenient. On Monday next, the 22d inst., Mr. W. intends commencing an evening class, at 6 o'clock, P. M. The number will be limited. An early application is therefore necessary, for those who wish to attend.

Arithmetic, Book Keeping, Grammar, Composition, Geography, with the use of the Globes, &c., will continue to be taught in the above Academy, as usual. April 19.

BOOKS LOST!

5 VOLUMES of Niles' Register, to wit—16, 18, 22, 23, and 26th volumes.

Also, a number of LAW BOOKS.

☞ Persons who have any of them, are requested to return them to the office of the subscriber.

W. W. FETTERMAN.

June 4, 1833.

REMOVAL.

TASSEY & CHURCH

HAVE Removed to the extensive Ware-Houses, Numbers 108 and 110, Second, between Wood and Smithfield streets, lately occupied by Messrs. Cochran & Irwin, where they intend keeping constantly on hands, a full supply of all articles in the

GROCERY LINE,

TOGETHER WITH AN ASSORTMENT OF

JUNIATA IRON AND NAILS, COPPER, TIN PLATE, AND WIRE.

Feb. 12, 1833.—tf

TO CAPITALISTS.

THE Undersigned will offer for sale, at Public Auction, on Monday, the 1st day of July next, on the premises, their COTTON FACTORY, situated at Fallston, on Big Beaver, within 2 miles of the Ohio.

This Factory contains 7 Throstles, and 1 Mule, operating about 900 Spindles, with all the necessary preparations of Cards, Drawing Frames, &c., all in good order, and in successful operation. A minute description is hardly deemed necessary, as any person disposed to purchase will, of course, give it a personal inspection. Its location is most admirably situated on one of the most permanent streams west of the mountains, navigable twenty miles above, by canal and slack water navigation, and to any extent by the Ohio, offering an easy transportation to all the best markets on that noble river. To any person acquainted with the business, and desiring to make money, this establishment offers peculiar advantages. Any information desired, can be obtained by addressing

PUGHS, WILSON & Co.,

Fallston, Beaver co., Pa.

☞ The New York American, National Gazette, and Baltimore American, will insert weekly till sale, and charge this office.

May 21, 1833.—ts

JOHN D. MAHON,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law,

FROM CARLISLE, Pa.

HAVING removed to Pittsburgh, will attend to the business of his Profession, in the several Courts of Allegheny and the adjacent Counties. ☞ Office, No. 44 Fourth street, near Market. Pittsburgh, Nov. 6—tf

TO RENT,

10 FRAME HOUSES—pleasantly situated in the village of Croghansville. Possession can be given immediately; rent very low.

Apply to JAMES BLAKELY,

May 24—tf Bayardstown.

VALUABLE LAW LIBRARY.

THE Gentlemen of the Bar are respectfully informed that we have lately received, on consignment, an extensive Law Library, among which are some very valuable Reports. We are instructed to sell the books at the lowest prices.

JOHN I. KAY & Co.,

44 Market street, opposite Bank of Pittsburgh.

April 19—tf

Compound Chlorine Tooth Wash.

THE Compound Chlorine Tooth Wash effectually cleanses the teeth and mouth, speedily removes all canker or soreness; likewise, the smell or taste from the use of tobacco, and all that is offensive in the breath; in fine, it preserves the teeth and mouth, in all respects, in a clean and healthy condition. For sale at

H. P. SCHWARTZ & Co's

Drug Store, Corner of Fifth and Market street.

Wanted,

SEVERAL Sums of Money on Mortgage, on good property in the City of Pittsburgh. Persons wishing to invest, will please apply to

GEORGE A. COOK,

Exchange Broker, Pittsburgh.

March 12, 1833.

TO RENT,

THE Splendid Store House, at present occupied by *S. J. Sylvester,* corner of Fourth and Wood streets. Possession given on 1st April. For terms, enquire of Dr. E. Hale, Allen Kramer, S. P. Darlington, or WM. ROBINSON.

January 29, 1833.—tf

REMOVAL.

H. P. SCHWARTZ & Co.

DRUGGISTS,

HAVE removed to the corner of Fifth and Market streets, where a general assortment of **Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Dyestuffs, &c.&c.** will be constantly kept on hand, and which they offer, wholesale or retail, on the most reasonable terms. April 23—tf

Wall Paper and Velvet Borderings.

RECEIVED, this day, a large assortment—embracing the latest eastern patterns, some of which are very elegant—call and examine them, at S. J. SYLVESTER'S,

Corner of Third and Wood streets, late H. Holdship & Son. April 5.

H. HOLDSHIP & SON

HAVE removed their assortment of WALL PAPERS AND BORDERS, to their Paper Hangings Manufactory, on Ross street, near the Monongahela River, where purchasers will please call. March 22.—tf.

LAW NOTICE.

THE Subscribers, having associated in the PRACTICE OF THE LAW, will attend to the duties of their Profession in the county of Allegheny and the adjacent counties. Their Office is in the house recently occupied by T. B. Dallas, Esq., in Liberty street, and opposite to Fifth street, where they may, at all times, be consulted on professional business.

JOHN D. MAHON,
WILLIAM W. IRWIN.

June 4, 1833—tf

Rev. William Jay's Works.

THE Standard Works of the Rev. William Jay, of Argyle Chapel, Bath, comprizing all his works known in this country; and also, several which have not, heretofore, been presented to the American public—from a copy furnished by the author to the publishers: in 3 vols., 8vo., neat sheep. Vol. 1 contains Morning and Evening Exercises; Vol. 2 contains short discourses to be read in families; the Christian contemplated in a course of Lectures; and Prayers: Vol. 3 contains Sermons; Life of Winter; Memoirs of John Clark; A Charge to the Wife of a Minister, and the Wife's Advocate, &c. &c.; and also, a few Polyglott Bibles and Testaments, superbly bound.

Just received and for sale by

JOHN I. KAY & Co.,

No. 44 Market street, opposite Bank of Pittsburgh.

May 31, 1833—tf

DOCTOR JOSEPH TREVOR,

ALLEGHENY TOWN:

OFFICE in Robinson's Row—tenth door from the Canal Bridge.

May 28, 1833.—tf.

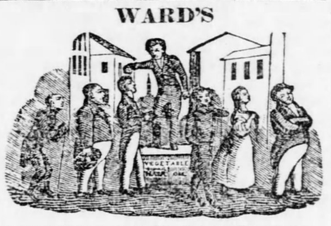
Liberty Street Market.

BUTCHERS, Victualers, and others, are informed, that, by the provisions of an Ordinance, passed the 27th instant, Mondays and Thursdays are declared public market days for the market in Liberty street, where, on those days, Butchers' Meat, Poultry, Vegetables, and all such articles of country produce as are usually brought to market, are exclusively to be sold, and that on Wednesdays and Saturdays, market will be held there in conjunction with the market in the Diamond.

All Farmers and Gardeners, who are in the practice of attending market, are informed that, on Monday next, the 3d of June, the market in Liberty street will be ready for their reception, and that all the stalls on the north side (except two at each end) are *free* for their use and occupancy, for the sale of the products of their farms and gardens, *without any charge therefor whatever*—and they are further informed that the market limits are extended to Pitt street, whereby the country people have a privilege, heretofore denied them, of selling all articles of their produce from their wagons, carts, or sleds, when properly arranged along the curb stones in that part of Liberty street within the market limits.

It is believed that those persons who are disposed to prefer a comfortable and clean market house either to sell or buy in, will find the Liberty street Market, under proper regulations, to comport with their wishes. May 31, 1833.

WARD'S



VEGETABLE HAIR OIL.

IN all ages of the world, a beautiful head of hair has been considered the greatest ornament ever bestowed by nature upon the human frame, and indispensably necessary to the perfection of personal beauty. It is a very general complaint of young persons, that their hair is falling off, becoming dry, or unhealthy; this may be owing to the application of improper and injurious oils, or to the entire neglect of the hair. Without proper attention, diseases of the hair will arise, which are often found to occasion thinness, falling off, and frequently total baldness. For these evils, and the necessary inconveniences attending them, Ward's Vegetable Hair Oil will be found in all cases a sure remedy. Before offering this Oil to the public it had been tried in hundreds of cases of baldness, thinness and falling off of the hair, and in every instance its salutary effects have been realized to admiration. It has never failed to produce a new and beautiful growth of hair on heads already bald, and to check that falling off which so often occurs. In cases where it becomes dry and ceases to grow, this Oil will very soon render it healthy, and produce a rapid and beautiful growth, without the least injury to the most delicate head; nor does any falling off follow after using it. That loss of hair, which so often takes place after sickness, may be easily prevented by using this celebrated Oil. In short no Oil has ever been offered to the public that gives such universal satisfaction, and stands the test of experience like Ward's Vegetable Hair Oil.

That the public may rest assured of the salutary effects of this Oil, the following testimonials, from gentlemen of high respectability, are most respectfully submitted:—

Extract of a letter from John A. Wadsworth, M. D., of the city of Providence, R. I. to W. & L. Krumbhaar & Co., of Philadelphia.

Gentlemen: Dr. Ward's Vegetable Hair Oil has gained great repute with us, having restored Hair on heads that have been bald for years, and I have no doubt it will give satisfaction wherever it may be introduced.

Very respectfully,
JOHN A. WADSWORTH.

Messrs. STANLEY & Co., of Baltimore, in writing to Mr. HUNTON, Druggist, in Washington City, say, 'That Letters to them from Druggists in Boston, describe *Ward's Hair Oil* as being highly approved of there, and selling with astonishing rapidity.

Extract of a letter from Harvey Seymour, Druggist, Hartford, Ct., to the Proprietor, dated Hartford, Sept. 14, 1832.

Dear Sir: I find your Hair Oil a valuable article; I was so unfortunate as to lose the Hair from the top of my head, and, from the use of about half a bottle, I find it starting out anew.

HARVEY SEYMOUR.

NEW YORK, Feb. 27, 1832.

DR. WARD—*Dear Sir:* Your Hair Oil you were good enough to put into my hands when I was in Lowell, has produced the most wonderful effects on my Hair that I ever witnessed. You recollect when I called on you, my Hair had fallen very much, and I was quite bald; I have now a beautiful head of Hair, coming on very rapidly. I hardly know how to express my gratitude to you for the benefit the Oil has afforded me. A number of my friends are very anxious to obtain some of the Oil, and I wish you to send me one dozen bottles of the largest size immediately.

Yours, respectfully,
C. WOOD, M. D.

Extract of a letter from Dr. John A. Wadsworth, of Providence, to the Proprietor.

Esteemed Friend: Your Hair Oil is attended with very promising effects. One of our most respectable citizens, who had been bald for ten years, with a skin as smooth and free from hair as the palm of his hand, has been using the Oil, and fine hair is now coming out on every part of the previously bald scalp.

Yours, respectfully,
JOHN A. WADSWORTH.

NEW YORK, Nov. 1, 1832.

I certify that about fifteen years ago, my hair began to fall off, and in a few years became so thin that I found it a source of great inconvenience. On seeing Ward's Vegetable Hair Oil advertised in several New York papers, and highly recommended by two medical gentlemen, with whom I was acquainted, I was induced to make trial of it. When I commenced the use of it, I very much doubted its efficacy in my case, having been bald so many years. But I had not tried it long, before I found it to possess the properties which had been attributed to it. I have now as good and healthy a head of hair as I had twenty five years ago. I can cheerfully recommend it to others who have had the misfortune to lose their hair.

G. W. CUNNINGHAM.

BOSTON, Nov 3, 1832.

DR. WARD—*Sir:* A friend of mine had a bottle of your Hair Oil put into his hand, and using it a short time, the hair began to grow on his head, which was before bald, and he had tried many other remedies in vain.

Yours, respectfully,
C. E. ALLEN.

☞ For sale by B. A. FAHNESTOCK & Co., corner of Sixth and Wood streets, and H. P. SCHWARTZ & Co., corner of Fifth and Market streets, Pittsburgh.

April 30—tf.

WANTED,

20 SHARES of Stock of the old Bank of Pittsburgh, for which $55 per share will be given. Apply to GEORGE A. COOK,

Exchange Broker, No. 68 Wood street.

May 24, 1833.

Charles H. & John F. White's

Upholstery and Cabinet Furniture

WARE ROOMS,

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A VERY extensive assortment of CABINET FURNITURE and UPHOLSTERY, finished in the best and most elegant manner, is kept constantly on hand at the above Ware Rooms. The Furniture is manufactured by the most experienced workmen, from choice materials, and after the latest and most approved designs of both Europe and America. The proprietors feel confident, from their long experience in the manufacture of these articles, and the facilities always at their command, that they can execute orders with at least equal satisfaction, and with greater speed, than in any other establishment in the United States.

By a visit to their Rooms, they trust that such an exhibition can be made as will afford an ample guarantee of this ability.

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May 28, 1833—1m

Cheap, Valuable, & Interesting Works.

THE Family Physician, and Gazette of Human Life: being a Library of Health and Hygiene, and of Popular and General Medical Knowledge, rendered familiar to every individual: embracing every subject connected with the Prevention, Treatment, and Cure of Diseases—the Qualities of Medicines—their good and ill effects on Health—the Ingredients of Secret or Patent Medicines—the true Principles of Eating and Drinking, or Eating and Drinking to Live—Domestic Cookery—Chemistry—and a great variety of curious, valuable, and interesting Knowledge, of the highest importance to all, and hitherto hidden from the mass of Mankind. *Contributed to by a number of Practising Physicians.*

The object of this work is to present every subject connected with diseases, and its treatment, which, by its simplicity and the perspicuity of its details, shall enable all who wish, to be thoroughly informed in this most interesting and important of sciences.

The advantages of such a publication to all ranks of society need not be insisted upon, since they must suggest themselves to every reflecting mind Under the influence of the diffusion of sound medical knowledge among all classes, empiricism must be disarmed of the dangerous weapons with which it wars so successfully against the life of man; the abusive employment of medicines so baneful to health, will give place to the rational administration of remedial agents, and the scientific and experienced physician will be aided in his efforts to alleviate the sufferings of humanity. Nothing that can add to the interest and utility of the work shall be neglected. The principles of diet and regimen shall be explained, and their application enforced. The ingredients of secret remedies shall be given, and the whole subject of materia medica shall be discussed and explained in a lucid and simple style.

☞A premium of $100 will be awarded to the writer of the best Essay (not exceeding 20 pages octavo) on the advantages, to the community, of the general diffusion of medical knowledge. The essays are to be directed, post paid, to the Editor, in all of June next.

The award of the premium will depend upon the decision of several eminent physicians.

☞Editors, post masters, and others, are respectfully invited to act as agents. Any person who remits ten dollars will have ten copies forwarded him. Persons remitting one dollar will have eight numbers sent. All distant communications to be addressed to the Editor, No. 6, Cortlandt street, New York, (*and must be post paid.*) Yearly subscribers to commence with No. 1.

*** The Editor has great pleasure in being able to announce the approbation of many eminent medical gentlemen to the plan of this publication.

THE JOURNAL OF WOMEN,

AND GAZETTE OF HAPPINESS; embracing a History of Women, from Eve down to the present time—their Condition and Treatment in different Countries—Female Capacity—Female Education—Love—Female Health—Courtship—Matrimony—Art of Pleasing—Fashions—Art of Beauty—Anecdotes of Females—Interesting Biographies of eminent Ladies—with Curiosities and Varieties of an extremely interesting nature.

It will be the aim of the conductor of this Journal, to furnish a work that shall please, instruct, and elevate the female character. The aid of several literary ladies and gentlemen, eminently qualified for the object, is secured.

☞All articles admitted into this Gazette, will be subjected to the criticisms of a committee of Ladies and Gentlemen, and paid for according to their merits. A premium of $50 will be given for the best *Essay on Women*, not exceeding 10 common octavo pages.

All communications must be addressed to the Editor, post paid, at No. 6, Cortlandt street, New York. Essays for the premium must be forwarded in all June next. The first number will be issued in May inst.

☞Editors generally, post masters, and others, are desired to act as agents, and forward subscriptions on the above terms. The Journal will not be sent to a distance without the money is forwarded.

☞The above works will each be published, monthly and simultaneously, in New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington City, Albany, Hartford, New Haven, Providence, and Boston, at *twelve and a half cents* per number, payable on delivery, or at *one dollar twenty five cents per annum*, payable on subscribing. Distant subscribers will be invariably required to pay in advance. Any person remitting $10, post paid, shall be entitled to ten copies of either publication ordered, or $20 enclosed will ensure the forwarding of both. Any person remitting one dollar will have eight numbers sent.

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New Series, for 1834; Greatly Improved.—Porter's Family Almanac of Health—Hygiene—Medicine—Eating and Drinking to Live—Law—Family Instruction—Wealth, or Art of Money Getting: embracing Calculations for all parts of the United States—the most important Rules of Health—Rules for the Prevention of Disease—Rules for the Cure of Diseases—Rules for the Use of Medicines—Rules for Dressing and Curing Wounds—Law relative to Matrimony—Parent and Child—Property—Slander, &c. &c., and Family Instruction: With a great variety of curious, valuable, and entertaining knowledge, of the highest importance to all, and hitherto hidden from the mass of mankind.

This publication will present, every year, a large amount of matter, of inestimable value to *both sexes—old and young*, so familiarized, that families, for the trifling cost of 12 1-2 cents, once in twelve months, may be put in possession of truths, facts, and laws, relative to the management and government of the *body* and mind, and an understanding of civil rights, enabling them to grow up with an intimate knowledge of those things, which, if duly practised, will ensure them GOOD HEALTH, *(ninety nine of a hundred earthly blessings, and without which no one can truly enjoy life,)* happiness—A COMPETENT FORTUNE—AND A LONG LIFE TO ENJOY IT.

☞Published yearly by subscription, at 12 1-2 cents, simultaneously in the same places as the two preceding publications. To appear in July next. Persons wishing the work will do well to leave their names with post masters, and merchants, who will have the opportunity, in going or sending to the above places, to procure it. Letters enclosing money, and addressed to the Editor, in New York, will meet with due attention. The Almanac will be carefully put up and sent to any part of the United States, by mail or otherwise.

*** *Agents will be allowed a liberal commission.*

May 14, 1833.

DISSOLUTION.

THE Partnership heretofore existing between the subscribers, under the firm of *M'Kee & Graham*, Hatters, is dissolved, by mutual consent; all persons, indebted to said firm, are requested to make payment to either of the subscribers, who will be found at the old stand, in the Diamond, and all persons having claims against the firm will present the same for settlement.

JOHN M'KEE,
JOHN GRAHAM.

June 14, 1833—6mo.

CO-PARTNERSHIP.

THE Subscribers beg leave to inform their friends and the public in general, that they have purchased the extensive Hat Manufacturing Establishment of M'Kee & Graham, and will continue the business, in all its various branches, under the firm of

M'Lain, King & M'Cord,

At the old establishment, No. 16 Diamond. They will keep constantly on hand, a general assortment of the best and most fashionable Beaver, Castor Roram, and Wool Hats, *which they will warrant.*

Also, a general assortment of Hatters' Furs and Trimmings, which they will dispose of, on the most favorable terms. Orders from a distance, shall be punctually and promptly attended to.

BENJAMIN M'LAIN,
H. D. KING,
JOHN D. M'CORD.

June 14, 1833—6m.

We take pleasure in recommending to our former customers, Messrs. M'Lain, King & M'Cord, our successors, who, we believe, from their knowledge in the business, will afford satisfaction to all who may favor them with their custom.

JOHN M'KEE,
JOHN GRAHAM.

NOTICE TO HATTERS.

THE Subscriber has the pleasure to inform the public that his establishment has been rebuilt, and that he is now prepared to manufacture *HAT BODIES, on an Improved Plan,* Which, he confidently believes, will give satisfaction to all who may try them.

Said Factory is situated on Water street, in the Northern Liberties of Pittsburgh, a few rods above the Canal, and adjoining the Foundry of M'Clurg, Pratt & Co.

The price for forming and hardening is *eleven dollars* per hundred.

Wool will be taken in payment. Bodies, of our native Wool, kept constantly on hand, for sale.

D. P. INGERSOLL.

☞ The other papers of the city, and the Wheeling Gazette, will please insert the above three times. June 11, 1833—tf

RAGS! RAGS!! RAGS!!!

FIVE and a half dollars per hundred for merchantable Rags will be given in BOOKS, STATIONERY, WRITING PAPER, WRAPPING PAPER, WALL PAPER, or in any article of Pittsburgh Manufacture, at Sylvester's Cheap Book Store, Corner of Wood and Third Streets, successor in the Book and Stationery business to Henry Holdship & Son.

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200 " 2 " "
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200 " Letter Paper,
1000 doz. U. S. Spelling Books,
3000 pieces Wall Paper.

ON HAND,

A general assortment of Books and Stationery, Wholesale and Retail.

May 17, 1833.

AN ORDINANCE

Authorizing the Burgess to borrow *Six Thousand Dollars,* for the use of the Borough.

SECTION 1. *Be it ordained and enacted by the Burgess and Council of Allegheny,* That the Burgess be and he is hereby authorized to borrow, on loan, any sum

POETRY.

From Blackwood's Magazine, for May.

FEMALE CHARACTERS OF SCRIPTURE.

BY MRS. HEMANS.

The Annunciation.

Lowliest of women, and most glorified!
In thy still beauty sitting calm and lone,
A brightness round thee grew—and by thy side,
Kindling the air, a Form ethereal shone,
Solemn, yet breathing gladness.—From her Throne
A Queen had risen with more imperial eye,
A stately Prophetess of Victory,
From her proud Lyre had struck a Tempest's tone,
For such high tidings as to *Thee* were brought,
Chosen of Heaven! that hour;—but thou, oh! Thou,
Ev'n as a flower with gracious rains o'erfraught,
Thy Virgin head beneath its crown didst bow,
And take to thy meek breast th' all holy word,
And own thyself *the handmaid of the Lord.*

The Song of the Virgin.

Yes, as a sun burst flushing mountain snow,
Fell the celestial touch of fire ere long
On the pale stillness of thy thoughtful brow,
And thy calm spirit lightened into song,
Unconsciously, perchance, yet free and strong
Flowed the majestic joy of tuneful words,
Which living harps the choirs of Heaven among
Might well have linked with their divinest chords.
Full many a strain, borne far on glory's blast,
Shall leave, when once its haughty music pass'd,
No more to memory than a reed's faint sigh;
While then, O childlike Virgin! through all time
Shall send its fervent breath o'er every clime,
Being of God, and therefore not to die.

The Penitent Anointing Christ's Feet.

There was a mournfulness in Angel eyes,
That saw thee, Woman! bright in this world's train,
Moving to Pleasure's airy melodies,
Thyself the idol of the enchanted strain.
But from thy Beauty's garland, brief and vain,
When one by one the rose leaves had been torn,
When thy heart's core had quivered to the pain
Through every life nerve sent by arrowy scorn;
When thou didst kneel to pour sweet odours forth
On the Redeemer's feet, with many a sigh,
And showering tear drop, of yet richer worth
Than all those costly balms of Araby;
Then was there joy, a song of joy in Heaven,
For thee, the child won back, the penitent forgiven!

Mary at the Feet of Christ.

Oh! blest beyond all Daughters of the Earth!
What were the Orient's thrones to that low seat,
Where thy hushed spirit drew celestial mirth?
Mary! meek Listener at the Saviour's feet!
No feverish cares to that divine retreat
Thy woman's heart of silent worship brought,
But fresh childhood, heavenly Truth to meet,
With Love, and wonder, and submissive Thought.
Oh! for the holy quiet of thy breast,
Mid'st the world's eager tones and footsteps flying!
Thou, whose calm soul was like a well spring lying,
So deep and still; and its transparent rest,
That even when Moontide burns upon the hills,
Some one bright solemn star all its lone mirror fills.

MISCELLANEOUS.

From the Journal du Commerce.

THEORIES ON RUSSIA.

Attention has been lately recalled with some solemnity on the fears that the Russian power should aspire to increased influence in Europe. The *Journal des Debats*, which had, perhaps inconsiderately, adorned the intervention of Admiral Roussin in the East with more glowing colors than suited diplomatic language, has just made a kind of *amende honorable* to Russia. In endeavoring to give a high idea of the power of that empire the Ministerial writer has drawn the following inference:—"That it was an imperious necessity to preserve free from every occult or patent transgression, premeditated or not, the *statu quo* of the greatest of empires;" moreover as a kind of corrective for the fears which that journal might be taxed with having treacherously inspired in the country, it terminates as follows: "Unless there be a coalition Russia has nothing to dread from without. There is nothing but a persevering, skilful, and firm policy which can, when needful, place it in a perilous situation; but this policy would *succeed without an effort, we are aware of that.*" It is difficult to conciliate these last words of the doctrinaire journal with its fantastic ideas on the power of Russia, which we are going to resume in a few lines.

"Russia weighs with its whole weight on each of the adjoining states, and has nothing to dread from any of them. A state possesses real power when it has nothing to fear from its neighbors. It possesses an offensive power when it is an object of dread to all. Russia can be encroached on (*entamee*) by no one; it could be so but by a coalition: this is a first advantage; it threatens every one, this is a second.

"Its position is everywhere offensive; its attacks would be every where decisive; a victory would procure it the possession of any capital. Its capitals are concealed 400 leagues beyond frost and snow.

"Germany, composed of nations differing in origin language, worship, conditions, governments, would leave the continent open to Russia the very first day of a political disunion among them. Russia, on the contrary, possessing a vast and profound nationality, disposes of sixty millions of men united by fraternity prior to their political union.

"The Russian Government likes civilization because it has nothing to dread from it; it causes a domestic peace, hitherto unknown in the annals of the world, to reign over 700,000 square leagues. This gives rise to an unheard of increase in its population: in forty years, European Russia will contain a hundred million subjects.

"When the Czar levies one man out of 500, to obtain an equal result, we should be obliged to levy one man out of 80.

"Conquest is a profitable concern; provinces taken from an enemy are a source of riches, and opulence is obtained even when provinces are not taken. The conquering power of Russia resides in three things: the first is a social state; a disciplined, enlightened, and courageous nobility; a numberless nation of serfs, who reason not, but who fight and flinch not. Secondly, its political state, its absolute power and its power of unity and spontaneity. In fine its religious constitution, which binds its population together, which has made it a conquering power, and by which it will be enabled to remain so.

"Russia can conquer and preserve its conquests. Mad is he who says otherwise, for the Romans reigned in tranquillity 500 years over the whole civilized world.

"Then, finally, there are two ways of destroying states—war and prohibition. Ancient Rome attacked a nation and vanquished it; this first blow given, it protected the people it had conquered; this was the second blow, the mortal stab. When Russia began to guarantee the constitution of Poland, Poland was lost."

Such is the summary of the pleading in favor of Russia arranged by the *Journal des Debats*. We must own that this heap of ridiculous exaggerations struck us but little; and we were of opinion that public good sense would do it justice. But a singular stratagem, which has proved successful, has been imagined to give some importance to this diplomatic phraseology. M. Pozzi di Borgo has been represented as dissatisfied, while it is positive that that diplomatist considers the article in the *Journal des Debats* a triumph. It has been stated that the Russian Ambassador wanted to manifest his dissatisfaction by withdrawing, and that he had been calmed by disavowing the apparent mistrust displayed in the article. Many persons have given credit to this fable, and it has given greater consistency to the dread inspired by Russia. It is then high time to combat this by incontestible facts; not that we attach any importance to the opinions of the *Journal des Debats;* we feel a childish pleasure in contemplating the singular mobility concealed under the florid and pictured style of that paper. It is now about a year, when Polish blood was still reeking, when Russia had shown Europe its inability to conquer, by its own forces, a province it had conquered, *protected*, and governed within the last 30 years, that the *Journal des Debats* shed consolations on our grief. Russia and its gold have finished by conquering, it is said; but the conquered will have their day of retribution. Behold civilization increasing and advancing in Poland with giant steps; it will shortly govern the conqueror.—In the space of time, civilized Poland will impose on its masters its ideas, belief, and liberty; it will take by its foible that people of *castes*, among whom the great day of the confusion of rank will be the last day of its political existence. Poland seems to be a chain about the neck of the giant of the north.

What a change has since taken place; now it is barbarity which assumes the character of civilization. When barbarity shall have vanquished it will protest, and its protection will be to the mortal stab. Strange contradiction! Flagrant lie to the history of the Romans, brought forward as a proof to the history of yesterday, which tells us that without Prussia and its ordinance, without the capitals of Amsterdam and London, the conquered, who had so long *protected* Poland, would have been unable to penetrate into its capital, and to purchase the division of its valorous army. But let us not anticipate on the history of Russian conquest. The frontiers of that country, considered in their geographical point of view, seem to be a primary cause of force. Let us see what these frontiers are.

On the north a sea blocked up by ice, neither promoting wealth nor industry. Finland, which terminates at the gates of St. Petersburgh, and which has not yet become identified either in customs or nationality with Russia. The Finlanders despise the Russian people, whether noble or rustic; the Finlanders are the natural enemies of Russia, and this enmity increases daily; the cause of which is owing to the individual slavery which the Finlanders reject.

Still in the north, the capital beheld with hatred and jealousy, by the noble part of the nation, which consider it as its tomb, as the tomb of its supremacy of rank, for it there disappears under the superiority of lights, of talents which have forced the Russian Government to concentrate the whole administrative action in the hands of foreigners; this, again, disappears beneath the courtier servility, which it breathes with the atmosphere of the imperial palace: it disappears with the fortunes which are seen absorbed in the expenses of living in style and at play. St. Petersburgh, for the Russian nobility, is the Court of Louis XVI; it ruins and enslaves it. The residence of St. Petersburgh has placed in the hands of the Crown, by the intermedium of the bank, one fourth of the territorial property of the Russian nobility. It now but wants the force to take the pledge; this it has not hitherto dared to do. It is now beginning, by neutralising the opposition of the most dangerous, by compensations on the confiscated Polish soil. Now let us show how Europe weighs by St. Petersburgh on Russia, on the integrity of its territory, more dangerously than Russia weighs on Europe.

Civilization enters St. Petersburgh with foreigners, and with it independence. Its progress is evident, and it acts with remarkable energy as a dissolvent of Russian nationality. The peasants, possessors of millions, of the Gashnoi-Devor, a kind of Palais Royal without splendor, daily offer millions to their lords for the purchase of their personal liberty. Formerly this freedom would have been disadvantageous to them, because it would have deprived them of a powerful patronage. The nobility refuses, and persists in raising a poll tax of 15 or 20 roubles on these rich peasants, in preference to accepting hundreds of thousands for their liberty. This resistance is beginning to produce among the peasantry germs of dissatisfaction, and which is still increased by the mortifying comparisons they make between their slavish condition and the free condition of the poor foreigner. Thus at St. Petersburgh a distinct nation is rising, and the nobility sees this with so much uneasiness as to make it dislike the dynasty. It recalls to mind its foreign origin and its interest in neutralizing the nobility. Did we not behold the nobility of Moscow, in last November, summon its Sovereign to its bar, and impose its will on him? It was on the point of demanding the transfer of the government to Moscow. It was found necessary to make important concessions to it. The Polish confiscations, the want of sincerity which ostensibly placed Poland in the number of Russian provinces, when it was intended to conceal that resolution from Europe, the ukases which have placed limits on the increase of the corps of nobles of the second class, which was recruited from among the officers of the army of the line, of miners and engineers, and a thousand other exigencies, were the compensations offered and exchanged against the permission given to the Autocrat to remain at St. Petersburgh.

On the east, on the whole Asiatic frontier, reside warlike and wandering tribes, which have always escaped Russian domination. Since the day of the pretended conquest of these provinces, war has broke out; they are the tomb of the Russian armies; they will not recognize a dependence which produces tribute and slavery.

The immense provinces conquered between the Black and Caspian Seas are at the present moment, so independent, that in order to preserve communications between the Persian army and Russia, it has been found necessary to maintain a line of forts and military posts, and no traveling can take place but with considerable escort. Russia no longer weighs in Asia; it is unable to preserve its conquests thither but by lavishing its blood and money; it is disgusted with making conquests in Asia and Persia, and since Paskewitsch's return from the army of the east, that corps has been abandoned to itself, and is at present nearly annihilated.

Let us now cast a glance on the frontiers of Russia on the European side. In the two first seas blocked, the Black Sea and the Baltic; two seas, which England by itself could make a prison for Russia. It has no other access to the Mediterranean and the ocean; the vigilance and power of the western country are able to efface in one day all the power given to Russia by its large extent of maritime frontiers.

Now for the land frontiers, Poland and Prussia, Austria, Moldavia, Wallachia, and Turkey. Is this perchance the weak side? Now for facts?

How would Russia be able to conquer European provinces? By force, in the first place. If Russia, as is asserted by the Journal des Debats, contains a population of 60 millions, it must contain 30 million males. Since the Turkish war, official documents, ukases, prove that 38 men have been levied per thousand; from this, it would result, that within the last few years that empire has levied 1,140,000 men, and that, with such a force, it was still requisite to have gold for bribery, to be able to reach Adrianople or Warsaw in a year. One must be remarkably ignorant, or singularly disposed to pervert facts, to put forward as a military resource the 60 million inhabitants of Russia, when it is averred that there are but 16 millions liable to recruitment; to pretend that the population is increasing in Russia, when it arises from official documents that a gradual decrease of the revenue obtained by the Crown from its poll tax is yearly taking place; and besides, is it not well known that two thirds of the troops raised by recruiting are destroyed by the education given to the soldier, by the deprivation of the caftan, by marches, and by disease?

The position of Russia, it is said, renders it every where offensive. But, before such a thing be affirmed, it would be necessary for the frontiers to be seen. For those acquainted with these countries, it is well known, that on the first day of distrust, Prussia and Austria, by means of their fine and numerous roads, would be able to convey several hundred thousand men, in a few days, into the Russian territory, before Russia would be able to collect a few thousands, on account of the bad state of communications. For those who have seen the beauty of the towns of Gallicia and of the duchy of Posen, for those who have been able to appreciate the civilization which Austria and Prussia have developed in those two provinces, the power they have implanted in the soil by appropriating to themselves their nationality by their benefits, it would be folly to deny that Russia is a hundred times more exposed by the vicinity of Austria and Prussia, than those two powers are exposed from having Russia for a neighbor.

Would Poland have expired had it been assisted by Prussia? Is not the fact of the impatience of Russia in that circumstance remarkable enough? We shall soon see what Russia intends doing with Poland, and the means it intends to employ to preserve that conquest?

With respect to Moldavia and Wallachia, these two provinces are in fact conquered, but we shall see whether it will be an easy matter for Russia to preserve them.

Turkey is guarded by coalesced Europe: we need not speak of it.

We have destroyed the scaffolding raised by the Journal des Debats on the material power of Russia. This empire draws no profit from its conquests; for if they are an unprofitable concern, for they consume both men and money. It is easy to demonstrate that it will neither be able to preserve the conquests it has made or may make.

There is a principle proved by facts, which is, that in order to conquer, it is necessary to have a profound nationality, because it alone permits unity; and to preserve, it is necessary to give, to spread civilization, which can alone succeed in putting one nationality in the room of another. The Romans preserved their conquests because they introduced civilization; when that civilization ceased to exist at Rome, their empire crumbled away. Russia will only be able to preserve the provinces less civilized than it is, and in that respect every thing around it detests it, for on all its frontiers are to be found populations among which *serfage* does not exist. Madness alone can pretend that Russia is fond of civilization, when civilization is the powerful dissolvent of its actual nationality, which is nothing else than the pride of rank of the nobility. To say that Russia is fond of civilization, is to say that the nobility is in inclined to free the peasants. This is a great absurdity.

Russia failed in preserving Poland; it has been obliged to re-conquer it. For what reason? Because it had not been able to create itself sufficient influence to take the place of ancient nationality, that is to say the civilization acquired by another nationality and a greater civilization. It could have done so, but by doing what Austria and Prussia have done for the Duchy of Posen and for Gallicia, by transporting thither the part of its population the most strongly imbibed with its principles, that is to say, its nobility.

This new colonization could only take place by calling the Russian nobility to property, and this is the origin of the confiscation, a logical use of the conquest, the sole guarantee of the establishment of a nation, alike identical with that of the conqueror.

But the principle of property was too deeply rooted in the conquered nation, when Poland was divided, for individual confiscation to follow political confiscation: the mere division among kings did not justify such a measure, as conquest would have done. Thus this part of Poland was never conquered, and always retained a distinct nationality, and great hatred and contempt for the Russians. Russia at present sees its fault, it confiscates to the profit of its nobility, it introduces fresh interests to the soil, interests identical with its own, which will have a slow but certain action, which will draw back civilization in Poland, and place it on a par with that of central Russia.—Russia, in fine, is doing with Poland what Prussia has done with the Duchy of Posen, what Austria has done with Gallicia, with this enormous difference, nevertheless, that Prussia and Austria have, although they dispossessed the former land owners by taxation, confiscation, or the fusion of families, stimulated civilization in the provinces which fell to their share, so as to put it on a level with their own, while Russia has exercised a contrary action.

But a serious obstacle rises against the employ of the means of confiscation, the importance of which is fully felt by Russia in order to pervert, to fuse, or to re-implace populations. Its nobility does not understand, will not understand, another manner of possessing than the possession of the men attached to the cultivation of the soil which is given to it, and the spirit, the manners, the habits of all the populations surrounding Russia are opposed to this disgracing slavery. The only two provinces that Russia possesses with the hope of preserving them, are consequently a part of Southern Russia and Finland, and that because, at the epoch of conquest, these populations were already enslaved, and conquest for them has been but a change of slavery.

Russia is now doing its utmost to send its nobility to Moldavia and Wallachia; but Austria has discovered this tendency, and watches over the maintenance of the liberties which keep that population free, and if any nobles become landholders, it is on conditions which do not destroy the nationalities of those provinces, where the mode of taking farms is nearly the same as in France and England, and where the population, both of town and country, is completely free.

This would be the case even were Austria not to watch against the least encroachment on Moldavia and Wallachia. These populations, like those of the other Turkish provinces, will always reject additional slavery; they were not acquired by Russia in that state, and Russia will not be able to reduce them to it.

What is the result of all this? That wherever property is not founded on individual slavery, as in Poland, in the large towns in that country, there exists a class of freemen which increases in activity, number, strength, civilization, with such a progression, that the efforts to maintain and compress it, awaken the principle of nationality, which would perhaps have lain dormant had that class of men been less confined in its development. This class does not yet exist in Russia. The constitutive principle, at the same time, landed and human, prevents its birth; but in every conquered country where that class exists, the conquest is not complete, and will not be completed. This principle of servitude no longer suits the world, and it is thus that Russia has not really conquered an inch of ground since Catharine; for it does not possess its conquests—they are a burden to it.

Consequently Russia will not be able to make an effective conquest till it becomes modified itself in the principle of possession necessary to insure its conquests; and it would be easy to demonstrate that this modification would occasion its dismemberment.

We are consequently right when we say that Russia can no longer conquer: its inability in this respect is proved by the experience of thirty years, during which space of time it has not been able to make sure any of its conquests. Its ambition is, consequently, impotent, like all boundless ambitions; and its best friends should advise it to cast a glance behind it ere it attempts to march rashly forward. Its dead institutions present an open flank to the moral strength of Europe. The population of Poland is no longer the population of 1812. It would return to its native walls at the voice of any one promising it freedom.

The Colonization Meeting at New York.—Want of time and room compelled us to cut short the report of this interesting meeting, and of some of the speeches to give not even an outline. Such being the case, we here subjoin a sketch of Mr. Washington Davis, a (colored) citizen of Liberia.

We have been told, he said, that colonization has done no good, but much evil. But he was able to state some good which it had done. In 1820, the river Mesurado was lined with slave factories. In 1825, ten slavers entered Mesurado bay.—All the vessels had been compelled to abandon that market, and the factories had been destroyed. By what power had this been effected? Not by the American and British men of war, but, he was proud to say, by the efforts of Monrovia citizens.—Mr. Davis proceeded to give an account of two expeditions against the slavers, in which he was personally engaged.

In the first, fifty slaves were recaptured and restored to freedom, which they now enjoy as citizens of the colony. In the second, 150 slaves, consisting of men, women, and children, were recaptured. Mr. Davis described, in a simple and touching manner, the distress in which they were found, and the joy and gratitude they exhibited at their rescue. When we entered the place of their confinement, said Mr. D., they exclaimed, in their native tongue, "Do these Americans come to kill us?" We assured them, in their own language, that they were free; cast off their shackles, and treated them as brothers. These people were now industrious, valuable, and, in many instances, pious citizens of the Colony. [Loud applause, accompanied with hisses from the blacks.]

Mr. Davis here left the platform, but before taking his seat, he turned to the colored people, and exclaimed,—"Because I vindicate the colonization Society, I am denounced as a spy and a traitor to the race.—What do you see in me that looks like a spy or a traitor to the race?" [Loud applause, accompanied with hisses from the blacks.]

In the course of the evening, Mr. Finley took occasion to make the following remark:—In relation to the unhappy excitement which existed among his colored brethren, (for in the sincerity of his soul he would call them brethren,) he would express the opinion that the greatest curse which God could inflict upon Liberia, would be to disgorge upon it the colored population of New York. What could such people do there? They are neither inured to labor, nor to a Southern climate.—We want the men of the South; men accustomed to labor in the burning sun, in the cultivation of rice and cotton. The Society's books were filled with applications from such men,—more than could be complied with.—*Journal of Commerce.*

Pilgrimage to the Temple of Juggernaut.—The grand temple in which the idols are lodged, is a very high tower in the middle of the square: from its great elevation, it forms a conspicuous land mark to the sailor coming from different parts of the world. Its form is square from the distance of two thirds: from thence it decreases by a slight curve to the top; thus it follows the usual configuration of Hindoo temples; it is also fluted in this part. On the top of this is a large, circular, flat back stone, cut like a melon. On the summit of this stone is the Chucker, or wheel; the distinguishing symbol of Nishnu, and precisely resembling the wheel of a ship's rudder. The whole surrounded by flags and pennons of the appropriate colors of the god in whose honor they are displayed. The concourse of pilgrims is great, but every third, sixth, ninth and twelfth year, (each of progressive, and higher sanctity) the numbers increase prodigiously, although the custom is somewhat on the decrease. The common years vary from 33 to 70,000. In one year, which was a twelfth, the numbers amounted to 131,874, as appears by the government collector's books; for here, as at other holy spots, a visit to which is enjoyed by the religion of the Hindoos, every one who is supposed to be able, must pay for his entrance. The modes are various by which the devotees consider they render piety more striking and propitiatory. One is to measure the road from their homes to the temple, by the lengths of their body: this is literally accomplished by laying themselves along the ground; and where their hands extended to, at that spot they stand up, and then lay another length in advance. When it is considered that some of these deluded creatures come five, six, and eight hundred miles, the mind can form some idea of the extraordinary penances which the Indian devotee voluntarily imposes upon himself. For some days previous to, and during the great festival, every spot and street of Pooree is thronged by myriads. Death works his will among the crowd, aided by sickness and want; but the faith of the pilgrims is so strong, that it rather courts the approaches of the destroyer, in such holy precincts, in the believed absorption of their souls into the essence of the Supreme at such a holy place. Pooree, after the feast, is justly described by an eye witness to be a Golgotha; really, without metaphor, it is a place of sculls. Between the town and the sea, human bones and skeletons were seen at every step. The scriptural phrase of "Let the dead bury their dead" was brought into mind, for except in the maws of dogs, kites, and jackals, the dead here have no sepulchre: the sickening disgust produced by the frequent sights of mangled corses, or of voracious animals contending for their horrid food, is beyond recital. The Government derive a revenue from the visits of pilgrims, which amounts to 50,000 rupees a year, clear. For the support of the temple it allows 40,000 rupees, annually, and has allotted land to the value of 16,000 more. By taking an active part in support, where, if it did not rather discountenance, it ought to remain a neutral spectator, it gives an importance to the subject which otherwise it would not boast.—*Archer's Travels in Upper India.*

The Pennsylvania Canal Debt.—More than half the amount of this debt is in the hands of foreigners; but the list is a very motley one. We copy the following names from the Harrisburg Telegraph. It shows that foreigners have great confidence in the government of that state and of the country; and that while we enjoy such confidence, capital will be abundant.

The whole amount held by foreigners is $9,301-712 out of $16,463,661, or upwards of one half of the whole. Among this curious list we notice the following:—His Royal Highness, Charles, Sovereign Duke of Brunswick, $52,500; the most Hon. Francis Seymour Conway, Marquis of Hertford, 21,200; John Marshall, of Leeds, 38,700; do., 23,-500; Sir Charles Richard Blount, of Heathfield Park, Sussex, 20,000; Count de Excevill, of Paris, 7,500; R. I. Thompson, of Kirby Hall, Yorkshire, 26,600 93; Admiral Fellows, of Portman square, London, 12,000; Mr. Henry Fellows, of Ramsay Abbey, Huntingdonshire, 25,000; Wilhelmina Phillipina Van Tuyl Van Scrookkerken, of Amsterdam, sum not stated; Right Hon. Wm. Alexander, of London, 17,500; Samuel Gurney, of London, 25,000; John Hey Puget, of Totteridge, England, 18,878 47; Wm. Sheepshanks, of Leeds, 7,604 70; Claude Gen. Thornton, of Herfordshire, 14,000; Abiel Tucker, of St. Thomas, 20,000; Candelaris Yardi de Bell, of St. Jago de Cuba, 27,800; Louis Albert de Brancas, Duke of Cereste, 500; Madame Louisa Paulina de Chastellux, Countess de Damas, of Paris, 32,900; Major General John Maister, of Marwick, Eng., 91,000; the Hon. Anne Rushout, of Wanstead, Essex Co. 20,000; Andrew Service, of London, 32,353 56; Alexander Saunderson, of Castle Saunderson, county of Cavan, Ireland, 20,000; Emanuel Victor Paurray de L'-Auberiedizerre de Quinsonal, of Paris, 20,000; Gowen and Mera, of London, 97,400; Josefa Espenosia de Guesta, of Mexico, 5,380 67; Thomas Cotterell, of Birmingham, Eng., 17,614 38; Wm. Death, of Herts Co., 24,000; Pierre Maria Dit Durieux, of South Wales, 6,581 41; Wm. John Jacob Hurry, of Great Yarmouth, 6,480 26; Richard Bolus Hall, of Wye, 21,600; John Hall, of do., 16,800; John Bacon Sawny Morritt, of Rokeby Park, Yorkshire, 23,000; Mrs. Ann Redfern, of Birmingham, 25,653 23; Helene Francove Ferte Guilliame Favre, of Geneva, Ann Selonia Farrer, and Lieut. Col. Wm. Fawcott, of Bath, Eng., 26,-000; Johannes de Veer, and Philip Disk Thompson Milton Spirt, of St. Eustatia, 15,000; Charles Louis, Count de Vogere, of France, 4,500; Robert Peel, Esq., of Park Crescent, Portland Place, London, 20,000; Philip Louisa de Peyronnet, Baron de St. Marce, 6,700.

From the London Mercantile Journal.

The Capabilities of Machinery in the increase of Manufactures.

In our remarks last week on open trade with ONE HUNDRED MILLION IN INDIA, AND 350 MILLIONS IN CHINA, we observed that our manufactures were capable of being increased to any extent: that extent is certainly not *infinite*—it is however *indefinite*—and to an indefinite extent our manufactures might be multiplied by machinery. In the single but important article of Cotton, one man can now produce two hundred times more goods in a week than he could in 1760, when George the Third ascended the throne. One mill, in Manchester can, when all the spindles are at work, spin as much cotton thread in a week as would go round the world. In the manufacture of hosiery, which is seated chiefly in the midland counties of Nottingham, Derby, and Leicester, machinery has reduced stockings one hundred per cent, compared with what they were twenty years ago.—Owing to machinery, lace, which was 2s per yard eight years ago, may now be bought for 4d; what was £4 10s per yard twenty years, ago, is now 18d; and some kinds may be bought as low as one farthing per yard! Woollens have experienced less reduction in price than any other kind of wearing apparel. At a paper manufactory in Hartfordshire, a quantity of pulp can, at a distance of twenty seven feet from the cistern in which it lies, be converted in three minutes by machinery, into a sheet of paper, ready to be written upon! Such is the continual advancement made in the Manchester manufactures by machinery, that the trade say, if a manufacturer were to leave manufacturing for a few years, he would be quite lost upon returning into it again. Rail roads are machinery, and their adoption and extension will tell upon the price of manufactured goods. Although the improvements in machinery during the last thirty years have been so wonderful, as to unite the realities of truth with more than the wonders of fiction, yet who will be so bold as to say that we are at the very top of the hill of advancement in mechanism? It was stated in evidence before a Parliamentary Committee, at the conclusion of the late calamitous and ruinous war, to the astonishment of the Committee, that during the war, machinery equal to the power of sixteen millions of men, had been set to work in this country! and, if a market could be found for all that machinery is able to produce, it could soon be doubled. Now, owing to the increase of the population, particularly of the laboring classes, and the want of markets, machinery is in bonds, and the mechanic stands with one hand tied behind him, while the starving and misguided operative is ready with both hands to demolish his valuable inventions. What we want now is open trade to India, then will the green withes, wherewith the Sampson of machinery is bound, be broke asunder, and the steam engine and spinning jenny, to which England owes more than all her generals, admirals, and statesmen, will increase that debt, by securing the valuable *natural* productions of the East in exchange for her incomparable productions of art and science.

From the Paper of Count Chabrol.

STATISTICS OF PARIS.

Paris contains 65 public and 124 enclosed fountains, if the city was six times larger than it is, the canal of L'Ourcq would furnish a supply.

The boats carrying goods upon the Seine are supposed to be 1500 in number.

The highest streets are D'Enfer and De l'Estrapade.

The greatest mortality prevails in March and April, the least in August and July.

The greatest number of births is in March and January. The births of males are more numerous than those of the other sex.

The average deaths in the hospitals are one in seven.

The number of persons drowned, annually, varies from 270 to 310, and half of these are suicides.

All burials are conducted by Undertakers, and the expense of burying one of the lowest class of inhabitants is about $7 75. Scarcely one fourth of the population is buried at the expense of their families or friends.

On an *average*, every man, woman, and child consumes per annum 125 bottles of wine and 14 bottles of brandy: besides what is drank outside the walls in the tippling shops established there to escape the octroi.

Each person consumes, on the same calculation, $11 worth of bread annually.

The commerce of Paris is immense. It exports of itself fifty millions francs per annum.—The annual profit on the watches and clocks made in Paris is three and a half millions of francs.

Forty thousand horses are brought to, and sold every year in Paris. The average value of each horse is about $35.

The annual consumption of paper is 356,000 reams.

The taxes are heavy. Mr. Cooper, the novelist, undertook, at the instance of La Fayette, to vindicate the cheapness of republican institutions. He found in Paris sufficient for his purpose by way of contrast. The indirect taxes are about four millions and a half per annum. Every person in Paris pays, at least, about $22 50 per annum in the shape of taxes.

The travel to and from Paris is immense. 20,-000 people go and come every week by the diligences and malle poste.

We could add more interesting facts about this great depot of the world if time permitted.

The French editors are very indignant at the idea which Earl Grey conveyed in the British House of Lords, of a relinquishment of Algiers by France. They say—

"It is a great fault to have opened negotiations on such a question. France is mistress at home, and has no more occasion to apply to the English for the investiture of Algiers, than they had to apply to France for the investiture of Ireland. We possess this territory by more liberal and just titles than England possesses Gibraltar, Malta, and the Ionian Islands. Shall, then, France be the only country in Europe that has not her right engraven on her own sword.—*Nat. Gaz.*"

SOUTH AMERICAN DEBTS.

Much has been said of late about the debt owing by the new Spanish American States to this country, and of the immense importance of receiving the whole, or even a part of that debt; but the public at large, perhaps even the creditors themselves, are very little aware of its vast extent. Subjoined is a statement of the whole amount, together with the arrears of interest, by which it will be seen that they actually exceed 22,000,000*l.* sterling!

Statement showing the amount of Bonds negotiated in London for account of the New Spanish American States, and upon which the Dividends are now in arrear.

	Interest. Per cent.	Amount. £	Annual Interest. £	Am't of Arrears. £
Colombia	6	2,000,000	120,000	840,000
Ditto	6	4,650,000	279,000	1,953,000
Mexico	5	2,130,000	106,000	40,000
Ditto	6	3,150,000	189,000	70,000
Peru	6	1,800,000	108,000	864,000
Chili	6	1,000,000	60,000	420,000
Buenos Ayres	6	1,000,000	60,000	360,000
Guatemala	6	167,000	10,000	50,000
		15,897,000	932,000	4,597,000
Mexican	5	650,000	Deferred	
Ditto	6	950,000	Stock.	
		17,497,000	Principal.	
		4,597,000	Arrears.	
Total,		22,094,000		

We are indebted for the above to a commercial friend, well acquainted with the subject, together with another calculation, which it is not necessary to give at length, showing the rates at which the respective loans were raised, and the depressed prices which, including the accumulation of interest, they at present bear in this market. The average rate was 82 per cent., and the sum drawn from the subscribers about 13,000,000*l.*; the current market prices average about 22 per cent., and the value, if converted into money at the existing rate, 3,380,000*l.*, constituting a loss of near 10,-000,000*l.*, without computing the arrears of interest, which amounts to 4,597,000*l.* more, which brings up the total loss to England by these ill fated contracts to between 14,000,000*l.* and 15,-000,000*l.* sterling. What aggravates the calamity is, perhaps, that these states all possess, more or less, the ability to pay, but want the honesty and good faith to make even an approach to the fulfilment of engagements by which they were enabled to shake off the yoke of Spain, and achieve their independence. The contrast with the conduct pursued by English America (the United States) in a state of things nearly similar, is too striking not to be placed in juxta position with the above. Their securities during the struggle were as low in their price, and apparently in a state as hopeless, as those of Spanish America are now. One of their first measures, on attaining independence, was to classify the whole of the debt, and provide for the regular payment of the interest; it gradually became one of the most approved and secure investments, even for European capital, and will be, in the course of the present year, faithfully discharged in full to the last dollar. —*London Times.*

Melancholy Shipwreck.—On the morning of the 5th inst. during a severe gale, in lat. 46, lon. 31, Captain Dempsey, of the ship Kingston, discovered at a short distance to leeward, a brig lying on her beam ends, with a flag of distress waving.—Capt. D. instantly bore down towards her, when she proved to be the brig Albion, of Cork, crowded with passengers. Having reached within hail of the unfortunate vessel, a heart rending scene presented itself. We beheld, says Captain D., the brig reeling, ere she took the last fata! plunge—witnessed the cool intrepidity of the sailor, even at such a moment—and listened, with feelings the most harrowing, to the piercing shrieks of the ill fated passengers. The crew of the Kingston flung their best boat into the boiling Atlantic; but exertion was vain, the angry ocean soon made her his prey. *The Albion went down, with every human soul on board!!*

'They sunk in the deep, with bubbling groan,
Without a grave: unknell'd, uncoffin'd, & unknown!'

The Kingston soon left the awful spot, on which not a vestige of any thing belonging to the brig was visible. Captain D. could not ascertain to what port she was bound.—*Nat. Gaz.*

THOMAS ANDERSON & CO.
Auctioneers and Commission Merchants,
LOUISVILLE, KY.

Refer to M'KEE, CLARKE & Co.
JAS. ADAMS, JR. & Co. } Pittsburgh.
HAMILTON STEWART,

STORAGE & FORWARDING.—Thomas Anderson & Co. have extensive warehouses, and are prepared to Receive and Forward Merchandise, in any direction required
may 14, 1830.—tf.

PITTSBURGH WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT.

Corrected, Weekly, for the Pittsburgh Gazette—Friday, June 28, 1833.

ARTICLES.	D.	C.	D.	C.
ALE.				
ALUM.—Per bbl.	6	00	0	00
Per lb.		05½	0	6
ASHES.				
Pot, per lb.		4½	0	4½
Pearl do		4½	0	5
Scorched Salts		3½	0	4
Black Salts,	2	75	3	00
APPLES,				
Per barrel	1	50	2	00
AXES.				
Pitts. bl'ck.pr doz.	14	00	16	00
Cast steel do	16	00	18	00
Mann's do	18	00	0	00
BACON.				
Hog, round		04½	0	05½
Hams, covered		8½	0	09
do uncovered		7	0	08
BEER.				
Pittsb. per bbl.	3	00	0	00
BEES WAX.				
Clear, per lb		17	0	18
BOTTLES.				
Castor oil, per gr.	8	00	0	00
Claret do	8	50	10	00
Wine, black	15	00	0	00
Porter, green	8	00	9	00
do black	12	00	0	00
Pint do per doz.	0	62½	0	00
Quart do	0	87½	0	00
½ gallon, do	1	25	0	00
Gallon do	2	25	0	00
BUTTER.				
Fresh in Market lb.		12½	0	15
do in kegs, do		6	0	7
Roll in bbls.		8	0	09
CANDLES.				
Dip'd tallow per lb		10		0
Mould do.		12½	0	0
Sperm do		37½	0	40
CHEESE.				
West. Res. per lb		06½	0	7
Eastern		12½	0	0
Pine Apple		12½	0	0
CHAINS.				
Halter, per doz.	6	00	7	00
Trace	10	00	12	50
Log, per lb		10	0	12
Chain Cables		11½		12½
COFFEE.				
Java, per lb.		16	0	17
St. Domingo		13	0	13½
Rio		14	0	14½
Havana Coffee		13½	0	14
COAL—Deliv. bush.		3½	0	4
CORDAGE.				
Ky. Hemp, pr lb.		8	0	00
Best white Rope		12	0	00
Common do.		09	0	00
Best tarred		11	0	00
Common do		10	0	11
16 yd bed cords dz.	1	62½	0	00
18½ do do	1	87½	0

From the New York Journal of Commerce.

LATEST FROM BUENOS AYRES.

By the brig William, Capt. Martin, we have received Buenos Ayres papers to April 27th. The W. sailed the 3d May.

The expedition against the Indians was the great topic of interest. Gen. Rosas, commanding the division from Buenos Ayres, commenced his *march* on the 22d *March;* and, on the 30th, had reached Tapalque, where he was joined by the troops of that Canton. A division of troops from some of the other provinces, under Gen. Huidobro, had been earlier in the field, and had a battle with the Indians, in which the latter are represented to have been defeated, with a loss of 160 killed, and "a vast number of wounded and prisoners, 700 horses were likewise taken from them." The loss on the part of Gen. Huidobro's division is stated at 15 killed and 36 wounded. The Indians generally had taken alarm at the preparations making against them, and were seeking the means of defence by returning to their fastnesses, &c., on the other side of the Rio Negro. It was proposed by the Buenos Ayreans to solicit the co-operation of Chili in the war, as it was promised the Indians would seek refuge in the strong holds of the Cordilleras, where it would be difficult, if not impossible, to follow them from the Eastern side of the mountains; or, perhaps, unite with the Araucanian Indians, with whom they have always had friendly relations.

Gen. Guido had been appointed Minister to Brazil, in order to conclude the definite Treaty of Peace between the two countries.

The election of Delegates to the House of Representatives, took place on *Sunday*, April 28th.

Accounts from Montevideo to April 20th represent the country as in a distracted state. President Rivera was expected to arrive on the frontiers about the 16th, with 1500 men. The Montevideo Universal reports that 4000 stand of arms, upon private speculation, destined for the Dictator of Paraguay, have left one of the ports of Brazil.

Chili.—Chili dates by this arrival are to March 26th. It seems that a revolution had been meditated in Santiago de Chili; but the Government there had early notice of it, closely watched the proceedings of the discontented, and in due season arrested various individuals connected with the proposed attempt, and cashiered and suspended several officers. Among the latter was the Inspector General, (General Jose Ignacio Zenteno.)

Falkland Islands.—Advices from the Falkland Islands come down to April 4th. H. B. Majesty's surveying sloop Beagle, of 10 guns, arrived there on the 2d. About 30 persons, of all nations, now constitute the colony at the Falklands. It seems to be understood at Buenos Ayres, that these Islands now belong to the British. In other words, Jonathan has shaken the tree, and John has picked up the apples.

The Tour.—We have never had any very great *penchant* for Presidential tours throughout the country. We were not very much delighted with the descriptions we have read of President Washington's tour—and the excursion of Mr. Monroe during his first term of service, was sufficient to satiate and sicken us. We never witnessed any good which it produced in the measures of his administration. And we expressed, at the time, the disgust which many of the attentions he received were so well calculated to inspire in the mind of a republican. They were more like the homage of subjects to their ruler, than of a free people towards their first magistrate. They partook more of the pomp of monarchy, than of the simplicity of the Republic.

For our own parts, we would much rather that Andrew Jackson had remained at Washington, or visited the Hermitage, than have gone upon such an excursion as the present. He cannot indulge the simplicity of his own character; nor absolutely regulate the manners of others by his own taste. He cannot repress the excessive attentions which will be paid to him—or the sycophantic panegyrics, and the overloaded puffs of some of the newspapers. We have already seen the most ridiculous anecdotes told—things which would be scarcely tolerable in the acting—about ladies, and girls, and private parties, and select coteries—but the repetition, and the flaunting of them in the newspapers, are in the vilest taste! We beg our brethren of the North to avoid all such examples: "They are more honored in the breach than in the observance." Yet amid all these superfluous, and many of them silly, descriptions, we cannot fail to perceive that the President has been received with a cordiality of kindness, and a sincerity of respect, which bespeak the great popularity of the man and his administration.—*Richmond Enquirer, June 18.*

From the National Gazette.

When Messrs. Carey & Lea issued the 16th volume of Dr. Lardner's *Cabinet Cyclopædia*, containing a Treatise on the Origin, Progressive Improvement, and Present State of the Manufacture of *Porcelain*, we read this treatise with what we may call an abstract interest. It engaged our attention, and renewed the admiration which we felt many years ago in surveying the great manufactories of Porcelain in France and England. But we were not aware of a considerable enterprize in our neighborhood—a Philadelphia establishment—and the only one in our country—at which could be seen all the various processes, skilfully executed, and domestic China equal to the European, if not in every instance of the fashioning, painting, or gilding, at least in purity, beauty, and durability of texture, and the lustre of the glazes.

We refer to the manufactory in the spacious buildings at the corner of Chesnut and Schuylkill Sixth street, of which the Hon. Joseph Hemphill is, we believe, sole proprietor, and our cotemporary of the United States Gazette gave, last week, a circumstantial and accurate account. The fancy took us, a few days ago, to visit it for the purpose of again gratifying curiosity in the most effectual way, with regard to what is doubtless one of the most useful and elegant products of human ingenuity and art. We need not dwell on the processes of the manufacture; in all of them workmen are employed who seem quite competent to their various functions; and the apparatus and arrangements do credit to the spirit and intelligence of those by whom they were introduced or adopted. It is the store room to which we would draw particular attention; wherein a large quantity of the China is placed as ready for inspection and sale.—The *quality* of the ware, in the best specimens, struck us as equal to the best European; many of the white or plain pieces are perfect in fineness, transparency, and brightness. As yet, though there is considerable proficiency in painting and gilding, and the forms are generally good, it cannot be said that the Europeans are rivalled in these respects; but the American material is excellent, and progress enough has been made in every particular to warrant the highest hopes and entitle the enterprize to the concern and patronage of the American public. We have made no inquiry respecting prices, but we may presume that they are moderate, for the manufacture is pursued, as it was undertaken, with a liberal and patriotic spirit. The scale is extensive; about forty persons being employed, and every article of porcelain in general use speedily furnished. Of course, we cannot but admire the exquisite painting, the rich gilding, the various coloring, and the resplendent enamelling of the superior foreign china. We might be glad to see the ornamental work equalled, or, if possible, surpassed at home; nevertheless, we may acknowledge that we should be satisfied for some time with the plain white article wrought to completeness of classical form in the great diversity already produced or attempted. We have been told by the Messrs. Kerrs, who have absolutely *porcelained* the first story of the Arcade—that the plain white sets which they import, are preferred. The manufactory of Mr. Hemphill could yield sets of that description, which, we think, would withstand any competition abroad.—In the Treatise above mentioned, it is stated that, for many ages, the Chinese used only white porcelain. "Tradition adds that its whiteness was most brilliant—that the pieces were altogether faultless; and that the only name by which they were known when exported to the other kingdoms, was that of 'the precious jewels of *jao tcheou.*

Within about two months past there have been arrivals at New York of no less than 16 ships, the measured tonnage of which is more than 11,000 tons, fully laden with merchandise from Canton for that single port. Great numbers of large fortunes have been made in the Chinese trade, in the various parts of the country; and a voyage to Canton excites no more attention in the community than one to Liverpool or Havre.—*Nat. Gazette, June 21.*

PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

FRIDAY MORNING, JUNE 28, 1833.

☞ We cannot, to day, conveniently comply with the request of the Anti Masonic County Convention, by publishing their proceedings—they shall, however, appear in our next.

☞ *Western Monthly Magazine.*—Subscriptions to this interesting periodical will receive the 6th number, upon calling at the book store of John I. Kay & Co., Market street, who have been appointed agents of the publishers.

☞ *Bank of Pittsburgh.*—At a meeting of the Directors of this Institution, on the 25th instant, it was resolved that, after the first of July, there should be two Discount days in each week, viz. Wednesdays and Saturdays—Notes for Discount to be offered on Tuesdays and Fridays of each week.

Theories on Russia.—On the 7th inst. we published an extract, from the Paris *Journal des Debats*, giving a truly glowing account of the power and formidableness of this empire.—We now publish an article, from the *Journal du Commerce*, in reply, which is certainly well calculated to dispel much of the alarm the former article might probably excite, on the continent of Europe, and will be found interesting, even on the banks of the Ohio.

City Elections.—By an act of the General Assembly of this Commonwealth, passed on the 9th April last, the Select and Common Councils of the city of Pittsburgh are authorized and *required, within three months after the passage* of that act, to fix the places of holding all general and city elections for the said Wards, at such houses, *within the bounds of the respective Wards, and not elsewhere*, as they may designate, and to change the same as public convenience may require: *and it shall not be lawful for any inhabitant of said city to vote at any of the said elections, except within the ward where he may reside.*—By the last section of this act, "*so much of the existing laws of this Commonwealth, as are hereby altered, be, and the same*, and no more, *are hereby repealed.*"

We have given this abstract of a portion of this law, because we understand that some designing individuals have it in contemplation to defeat the operation of this new law, by refusing to pass the necessary ordinance, fixing the places of holding the elections.

Every qualified citizen has secured to him, by the constitution, a right of suffrage, but by this is not meant a right to vote at all times and all places. A citizen of Greene county cannot vote in Philadelphia, nor one of York, in Pittsburgh. There being near two hundred thousand voters in this state, it is indispensably necessary that a place should be appointed where each man can vote; and to prevent fraud and confusion, it is also necessary that no voter should be permitted to vote at any other place than that indicated for him. Previous to the 9th of April last, there were places appointed by law for each voter in this city to exercise his right of suffrage. The act of that day repealed the law fixing those places, but at the same time gave to the Councils power to fix other places where our citizens may vote. This power must be exercised within three months from the passage of the act, that is before the ninth of July, or our citizens will be disfranchised on the second Tuesday of October next.

We have heard it suggested that if the Councils refuse or neglect to pass an Ordinance, fixing places for holding the elections, that then the old law will be revived, and elections at the Court House be legal and regular.

Can this be correct?—By the act of 1829, the Councils were authorized to fix the places of voting within the limits of the respective wards, *if they thought proper to do so.* By the law of 1833, the Legislature not only authorizes the Councils to do so, but "*requires*" it imperatively. It declares that the Councils shall fix the places of voting *within the bounds of the respective wards*, and *not elsewhere*, and adds that no inhabitant shall vote at any place *except within the ward where he may reside*, and, to make "assurance doubly sure," all existing laws, altered by this law, are expressly repealed. Will any rational man seriously contend that the little councils of a corporation, created by the Legislature, shall have power, merely by their inactivity, not only to recall to life a law which was repealed by that Legislature, three months ago, but by the very same inactivity to nullify the provisions of another law which had been deliberately passed?

It seems, to our mind, that the mere stating the question renders the reply so obvious as almost to dispense with argument? The citizens of this Commonwealth have a right to vote at such places as the Legislature may fix, or cause to be fixed. Several laws had been passed for this purpose. Finally, however, on the ninth of April one is passed repealing all former laws, and requiring places for holding elections to be fixed within three months. Suppose, now, that during these three months the Councils should, by an Ordinance, deliberately and accurately drawn, ordain that the elections should hereafter be holden at the Court House, as had been done heretofore, would this ordinance *repeal* the *last* act of the Legislature and *revive* the *repealed* law? We presume every reader will exclaim at once, "Surely not. Surely a city Council cannot possess such transcendant power over the Legislation of the whole state." Well, then, can the mere silence or inactivity of the Councils be more operative than their direct and positive Legislation?

If the unprincipled demagogues, who first recommended that the councils should refrain from passing the necessary Ordinance, should persist in their daring scheme, they shall hear from us again.—We think we have said enough, now, to satisfy every mind that the question, whether the citizens of Pittsburgh shall have a vote at the ensuing election, depends on the pleasure of the Councils. In our next, we will point out by name the contrivers of this base scheme to defraud fifteen hundred people of their votes.

☞ The Hon. *Daniel Webster* was expected here yesterday, but had not arrived when our paper went to press.

We have received the eloquent communication of a "Lady," but must decline publishing it.—We do not wish to create or promote a controversy upon the subject of Fairs, and the editor of the Friend is abundantly able to manage his own cause without the aid of auxiliaries.

Our Own Smoky City.—It gives us sincere pleasure to find that we can repeat the assurance made in our last paper—that our city is now entirely healthy, and free of every appearance of Cholera.

The Board of Consulting Physicians, on Tuesday last, made a report to the Sanitary Board, from which we collect the following facts.—The first case of cholera, which appeared in this city, was on the 26th of May—a person from below. From that date until the 25th of June, seventeen cases of *Cholera Asphyxia* had occurred. Of these 17 cases, *five* were of persons who brought the disease from below, and *twelve* indigenous.—Of the twelve originating here, we believe every one can be traced directly to some imprudence of the sufferer, or to dissolute habits. The consulting physicians state that, up to the time of their report no case had occurred for forty hours, we add that no case has since occurred up to Thursday morning at ten o'clock.

So far we have certainly reason to be greatly thankful when we compare our slight affliction with the sufferings of our unfortunate fellow citizens at Wheeling, Maysville, Lexington, and in Kentucky generally. But let us not be too much elated by this comparative immunity from affliction, let us not rashly expose ourselves, the enemy may yet be lurking about, ready to seize upon the first advantage which our misconduct or imprudence may afford him.

Commonwealth *vs.* John Wallace, sen. John Wallace, jr. Major John Watt, Capt. Joseph Long, W. Johnston & Jos. Brooks, privates, A. McCabe, Geo. Peters.	}	Indictment for Riot and Battery on E. C. S. Sugg.

The offence charged was committed on the parade ground.—Four days were spent in examining witnesses, of course we cannot now give even an abstract of the case.

T. B. Dallas, Deputy Attorney General, opened the case to the jury. Mr. Hamilton opened the defence.

Mr. Livingston addressed the Jury on the part of the prosecution. Messrs. Burke and Fetterman followed for defendants. Argument closed by Mr. Watts for Commonwealth.—In a few hours the Jury returned a verdict—Guilty of the Riot, against the three first named defendants—Guilty of the Assault and Battery, against M'Cabe—Guilty of Assault, against Long, Johnston, and Brooks. The prosecution against Peters was abandoned.—Motion for new Trial—Argument deferred until Saturday. The three first named defendants are, the man whose appointment, as a Justice of the Peace, made some noise in the Legislature, last winter, his son, and son in law.

For the Gazette.

FOURTH OF JULY.

If the weather is favorable, the Sabbath schools of this city, and immediate vicinity, will assemble, on the morning of the 4th of July next, at 9 o'clock, in the Grove immediately behind the residence of Mr. George Miltenberger, on Penn street, near the Canal Bridge. After some suitable Religious Exercises, addresses from several respectable gentlemen will be made to the *Children*, Teachers, Parents, and the Audience. The Infant schools of the city will sing together an appropriate hymn; and after the Exercises and Addresses are over a collection will be taken up to pay the expenses of the occasion—immediately after which some simple and healthy *refreshments* will be given to the whole assembly; and about 11 o'clock all the Schools will return to their respective homes. The Rev. Clergy, Parents, and Benevolent Ladies and Gentlemen, friendly to the cause, are invited to attend. If the day should prove wet, the Schools, &c. will assemble in Dr. Herron's Church. Every effort will be made to render this meeting convenient, profitable, and agreeable, by the Committees of Arrangement.

COMMUNICATED.

Mr. Craig—It is with heartfelt satisfaction that I am enabled to state to the public that there is not now one person in confinement in the Jail for debt.

A. MONTGOMERY, *Jailor.*

Pittsburgh, June 27, 1833.

LOUISVILLE, June 22.

Fire.—About ten o'clock, last evening, the steamer Sentinel took fire while at the wharf in front of this city. The flames spread with such rapidity, that, in less than 10 minutes, the Delphine above, and the Rambler below, were also on fire, and the three boats were burned in about an hour to the water's edge. The Sentinel had a full freight for New Orleans, the Rambler had on board several hundred barrels of whiskey, and the Delphine had just received about twenty tons freight from New Orleans for Cincinnati.

The engines, greatly damaged, will be saved. The cargoes have been entirely lost. Passengers had barely time to make their escape, leaving baggage, clothing, and money on board. There were about twelve steam boats lying in port at the time, and it was with difficulty those on fire were separated from the others.—*Louisville Advertiser.*

The Hon. Timothy Pitkin is engaged on a continuation of his valuable "Statistics of the United States." He will use the latest materials, and particularly exhibit the condition of our West India trade since Mr. M'Lane's Agreement.—*National Gazette.*

The London Times furnishes a gloomy picture of the financial condition and credit of the South American States. Their stocks and bonds, negotiated in England, are unpaid to a great amount of principal and interest, and are, in consequence, very much depreciated. The aggregate of the principal due is £15,897,000 of which the annual interest, is rather less than a million. The arrearages of unpaid interest amount to £4,597,000. The whole debt therefore is £20,094,000, which is worth in the market only £3,380,000. The principal due from Mexico is £5,280,000, and the interest £110,000; the principal due from Colombia, £6,650,000, and the interest £2,793,000.—*Balt. Amer., June 22.*

A suggestion is made in a Kentucky paper (the Frankfort Commentator,) for joining the Cumberland and Kentucky rivers "by means of a canal, and dam across the Cumberland, which would furnish the Kentucky river with an abundance of water for an uninterrupted navigation during the whole year." In one place, in Knox county, the Cumberland almost comes in contact with a very considerable branch of the Kentucky, and, in 1828, there was but about one foot of elevation between them. It is said that the water abstracted is not important to the Cumberland,—all its tributaries of magnitude entering below this point,—and that it would make the Kentucky navigable without interruption.—*Balt. Amer.*

Large subscription.—The New York Commercial states that the books for subscription to the stock of the Utica and Schenectady Rail Road Company were closed in that city on Wednesday, having been kept open three days, when it was ascertained that $5,286,000 had been subscribed. The books were opened during the same period at Albany and Utica, the subscriptions at which places, it is supposed, will swell the aggregate amount to *ten millions.* The capital of the company is two millions.—*Balt. Amer., June 22.*

From Para.—By letters from Para to the 12th May, it appears that the country still continues in a disturbed state, and that assassinations daily occur in and about the city. The writer entertains the opinion that these events are not likely to cease so long as there shall remain an European Portuguese in the country.—*Poulson.*

Extracts from the Review of the Philadelphia Market, ending Saturday evening, June 22, 1833. Collected for the United States Gazette, from Actual Sales.

Flour & Meal.—The business in superfine flour throughout the week has been very large, and upwards of 10,000 barrels have changed hands, the greater proportion of which was taken in the beginning of the week at $5 25. The demand still continues good, and an advance of 1-8 of a dollar has taken place. Sales were made on Saturday of 300 dark barrels at $5 5-16, and a parcel of between 5 and 600 barrels were taken at $5 37 1-2. 100, and a smaller lot was also disposed of at the latter rate, which fully establishes the market price at 5 37 1-2. Independent of the above, a sale of 3,200 barrels *Brandywine* flour was made on Monday at $5 37 1-4, and 2200 barrels *extra quality at* $5 75, *manufactured expressly for the S. American market.* The sales on the Schuylkill side exceed 3000 barrels, all of which was sold at $5 25, deliverable in the city, except a parcel of between 5 and 600 dark barrels, which were taken at 1-8 of a dollar less. From enquiry, we understand that what remains in store, is limited at higher prices. Rye flour has also been in good request, and upwards of 2000 barrels were sold at $3 75. Sales of corn meal to the extent of 3000 barrels have been made at $3 25, and hhds. have brought $15 50.

Wool—Has arrived more freely during the last week, and the demand has been fair: the sales have been nearly equal to the receipts—the following has been reported—a lot of 6,000 lbs. Smyrna at 20 a 21 cts.; 15,000 lbs. American tub washed at 36 a 39 cts. cash, and several parcels fleece wool, amounting in all to 12,000 at quotations, on 4 months cr., and several other parcels, principally pulled and fleed, also at quotations.

From the United States Gazette.

Extracts from the Prices Current of the Philadelphia Market, June 22, 1833.

FLOUR AND MEAL—	
Superfine, brl.	5 25 a — —
Fine,	5 — a — —
Rye Flour,	3 75 a — —
Middling,	3 — a 3 50
Corn Meal,	3 27½a — —
hhd.	15 50 a 16 —
WOOL.	
Prime of Saxony,—	
Fleeces, lb.,	— 65 a — 70
American, Washed,—	
Full Blood,	— 55 a — 60
3-4 Blood,	— 45 a — 50
1-2 Blood,	— 42 a — 45
1-4 and common,	— 35 a — 39
American, Unwashed,—	
Full Blood,	— 20 a — 23
3-4 Blood,	— 20 a — 22
1-2 Blood,	— 20 a — 22
1-4 and common,	— 18 a — 20
Superfine pulled Lambs,	— 48 a — 53
No. 1, do. do.,	— 40 a — 45
No. 2, do. do.,	— 35 a — 38
No. 3, do. do.,	— 25 a — 30
Saxony, clean,	— 70 a — 85
Spanish Sheep, R. & S.	— 60 a — 80
Lambs,	— 60 a — 75

Extract from the Review of the Baltimore Market, for the week ending Friday evening, June 21.

FLOUR.

Howard street Flour.—In the early part of the week, sales of fresh ground parcels were made from stores at $5 62 1-2. A fair demand has since prevailed for fresh ground parcels, which have been sold at $5 62 1-2, and occasionally at $5 68 3-4. About 1000 bbls of choice brands have also been sold at $5 75. Some parcels, not of the most recent inspection, have been sold from store at $5 50. The wagon price of fresh ground flour is uniformly $5 50 per bbl. Parcels in store have been settled for at $5 37 1-2.—*American.*

Young Lady's Own Book.

THE Young Lady's Own Book—a manual of Intellectual Improvement and Moral Deportment; 1 vol., Plates, very neatly bound.

The Young Man's Own Book; a manual of Politeness, Intellectual Improvement, and Moral Deportment; calculated to form the character on a solid basis, and to insure respectability and success in Life—by the author of the 'Young Lady's Own Book—1 vol., Plates, very neatly bound.

The Singer's Own Book—a well selected collection of the most Popular, Sentimental, Patriotic, Naval, and Comic Songs; the above collection of songs is very chaste and beautiful—many of the songs are original, and have never appeared in print before; 1 vol., Plates, very neatly bound.

The Humorist's Own Book; a cabinet of original and selected Anecdotes, Bonmots, Sports of Fancy, and Traits of Character; intended to furnish occasion for reflection, as well at mirth; by the author of the 'Young Lady's Own Book;' 1 vol., very neatly bound.

The Gentleman's Medical Pocket Book, and Health Adviser; containing a concise statement of the modes of curing every disease to which he is liable, with directions for his conduct in case of accidents, on the road, or at sea. By a Medical Practitioner; 1 vol., neatly bound.

The above works are all bound alike, and of the same size. For sale by

JOHN I. KAY & CO.,

No. 44, Market st. opposite the Bank of Pittsb'g.

June 28—tf.

A Public Burying Ground.

BURYING LOTS AT AUCTION.

THE TRUSTEES of the Presbyterian Congregration of Allegheny, have purchased a field, of five acres, adjoining, and directly north of the Poor House lot, in the reserved tract, Allegheny; and have caused it to be laid out for a grave yard, the principal part being divided into Family Burying Lots, of 12 by 8 feet each, traversed by alleys of suitable width, rendering each lot separately accessible. A portion of these lots, comprising about one half, will be offered for sale, at Public Auction, at the Presbyterian Church, in Allegheny, on Monday, the 8th of July next, at 1 o'clock, P. M. Indisputable titles, in fee, will be given to purchasers. A plan of the grave yard will be exhibited, and the terms, which are accommodating, will be made known at the sale.

June 28.

Butler Lands for Sale.

THE Subscriber offers for sale, on very accommodating terms, the following tracts of land, in Butler county.

Nos. 234, 235, containing 212 acres each, situate in Cunningham's District, Buffalo township, Butler county.

Nos. 226, 227, 228, containing 212 acres each, situate in Cunningham's District, Middlesex township, Butler county.

Nos. 255, 260, 261, 266, 273, containing 300 acres each, situate in Butler township, Cunningham's District, Butler county.

The above tracts are very suitable for German settlers and others. They are composed of good upland, with a due proportion of meadow, abounding in good springs of water, and plentifully timbered.

Terms. One third in hands—the balance in three annual instalments.

☞ For further particulars, apply to

JOHN I. KAY.

June 28, 1833—tf Pittsburgh, Pa.

PROSPECT HILL

Literary & Scientific Institution.

PITTSBURGH, Pa.

ON the 1st of July, Mr. DANIEL STONE intends opening, near the City of Pittsburgh, an Institution for the instruction of boys. Its plan is to combine, as far as possible, the peculiar advantages of a domestic and public education.—The pupils, with the principal and assistants, will constitute one family, and be at all times under careful supervision. The *Discipline* will be mild, but strict, such as a father, solicitous for the welfare of his children, would exercise over them. It is believed that an appeal to reason, and the sense of honor and duty, will generally secure obedience. Coercive measures will, therefore, be adopted only in extreme cases.

The *Course of Study* will embrace the English, Latin, Greek, and French Languages; Arithmetic, Algebra and Geometry; Geography and History—Ancient and Modern; Rhetoric, Composition, and Elocution; Natural Philosophy and Chemistry; Penmanship, Orthography, and Reading. Frequent examinations will be held, open to the friends and relations of the youths.

The *Mode of Instruction* will be thorough and critical, and no subject will be relinquished until fully understood. That the scholar's mind may become vigorous, active, and self-confident—prepared for the stern conflicts of life, and a fearless discharge of its duties, he will be encouraged to reason and decide for himself.

Each student will be required to attend such church as his parent or guardian shall designate.

To preserve health and elasticity of spirits, to check indolence, and promote industry among the students, they will be daily exercised in athletic sports.

Pupils will be admitted between the ages of *Six* and *Sixteen*. None can be received for less than one term.

The uniform *Dress* will consist of a cap, blue roundabout, with metal buttons, and blue pantaloons. Every article of clothing should be marked with the owner's name in full.

The *Terms* are two hundred dollars a year, payable quarterly in advance. This includes Tuition, Board, Lodging, Washing, Mending, Light, and Fuel.

The *Vacations*, after the present year, will be three—the 1st, of two weeks, from the 3d Wednesday in April; the 2d, of four weeks, from the 2d Wednesday in August; and one week at Christmas.

The *Matron's* department will be under the care of Mrs. Reynolds, of this city.

References—STEPHEN COLWELL, Esq.
Rev. Dr. UPFOLD,
Hon. JUDGE SHALER,
Professor HALSEY,
Rev. Dr. LACEY,
Hon. HARMAR DENNY.

Pittsburgh, June 28—tf

5500 POUNDS SPANISH SOLE LEATHER—a superior article. Just received and for sale by

JAMES IRWIN,
Corner of Market and Water streets.

Pittsburgh, June 28, 1833.—tf

TO LET,

A LARGE and convenient dwelling, beautifully situated on the bank of the Monongahela, now occupied by Mrs. Reynolds as a boarding house (No. 30.) Possession given immediately. Apply at WM. BELL'S Store, No. 70, Wood street.

June 28—3t*

A STRAY COW.

CAME to the farm of the subscriber, living in Wilkins township, Allegheny county, eleven miles from Pittsburgh, on the Frankstown road, a speckled Cow, with two nicks in her right ear. The owner is desired to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

HUGH M'INTIRE.

June 28—3t*

The Female Institution, under the superintendency of Miss Parry, will be closed until September next.

Miss Parry will let, on *reasonable terms*, the extensive and commodious building which she now occupies, situated on the corner of Grant and Second streets, until the first of April next, or lease it for the space of nine years. The building is admirably calculated for a Hotel. The new market in Second street will make it a valuable stand for a Dry Goods or Grocery Store. Possession given immediately. Apply to the Hon. HARMAR DENNY, Allegheny. June 28—tf

Western University.

AN examination of the Students, in the University, will take place on Thursday, the 27th, and on Friday, 28th. The Latin and Greek languages will occupy Thursday, and Mathematics, and the Sciences, Friday. The Trustees and the literary gentlemen of the city, are invited to attend.

R. BRUCE.

June 25, 1833.

PAPER MANUFACTORY.

THE Subscribers, having associated under the firm of C. LUKENS & Co., beg leave to inform their friends and the public in general, that they have a Soft Spring Paper Mill in successful operation, three miles from the city of Pittsburgh, where, from the excellence of the situation, which is high, with a free circulation of air, and sufficiently removed from the murky atmosphere of the city, and the long experience of two of the undersigned (Lysle & Tilton) in the manufacturing of Paper, they feel confident of offering to the public Paper not inferior to any made in the western country. The subscribers have a Paper Warehouse, at No. 134 Liberty street, near St. Clair street, where will be always kept on hand,

A Large and General Assortment of

PAPERS,

Which will be offered at very reasonable prices.

☞ Orders from the country, or elsewhere, thankfully received, and punctually attended to.

Rags, Scraps, &c. purchased at the highest prices, if delivered at the Warehouse, in Liberty street, or at the Paper Mill, near Lawrenceville.

G. LYSLE,
M. TILTON,
C. LUKENS.

June 25, 1833—tf

FOR SALE,

ON accommodating terms, an undivided fourth part of the substantial and elegant Steam Boat, NEW BRUNSWICK. For the conditions, apply to

JOHN SNYDER,
Cashier of the Bank of Pittsburgh.

June 14, 1833—w3t*

STRAY COW.

TAKEN up, by the subscriber, in Wilkins township, near Wilkinsburgh, a Brindled and White Moily Cow—she is supposed to be young; of middling size. She came the first day of June.

WM. WINTERE.

June 14—3t

TO LET,

A Spacious Cellar, conveniently situated on the bank of the Monongahela, in West st., near the Boat Landings. In this cellar may be salted 2 to 3 hundred thousand weight of Pork. With the cellar, will also be let a Brick Smoke House, with complete and safe apparatus, in which 80,000 lbs. of Bacon can be hung at one time. Apply at No. 6, in the Diamond, to

ROBERT PATTERSON, *Ag't.*

Pittsburgh, Dec. 14, 1832.—wtf.

14 HHDS. N. ORLEANS SUGAR—received per Steam Boat Envoy, and for sale by

JAMES IRWIN,
Corner of Market and Water streets.

Pittsburgh, June 7, 1833 —tf

MANN'S AXES.

50 DOZEN MANN'S AXES—first quality. Just received and for sale by

JOHN D. DAVIS & CO.,

June 14. *No. 38, Water street*

NEW WORKS.

THE Complete Works of the Rev. Robert Hall, A. M., with a brief Memoir of his Life: by Dr. Gregory; and observations on his character as a preacher, by the Rev. John Foster: published under the superintendence of Olinthus Gregory, LL. D. F. R. A. S., Professor of Mathematics in the Royal Military Academy—in 3 volumes, 8 vo.

Bridgewater Treatises—Astronomy and General Physics, considered with reference to Natural Theology: by the Rev. William Whewell, M. A. Fellow and Tutor of Trinity College, Cambridge.

Boys' and Girls' Library, No. 6.—Natural History, or Uncle Phillip's Conversations with the Children about Tools and Trades among inferior animals; with numerous engravings.

Boys' and Girls' Library, No. 7, 8.—Indian Traits: being sketches of the Manners, Customs, and Character of the North American Natives: By B. B. Thatcher, author of 'Lives of the Indians,' in the Family Library: in two vols. This day received and for sale by

JOHN I. KAY & CO.,

No. 44, Market street, opposite Bank of Pittsburgh.

June 7.—4t.

LAW LIBRARY,

TO BE EDITED BY

Thomas Sergeant & John C. Lowber, Esqs.

OF THE PHILADELPHIA BAR.

IT is the object of this publication, to furnish gentlemen of the bar, throughout the United States, with the most important British elementary treatises upon Law, in a condensed form, which will render them far less expensive than works of this description have hitherto been. To gentlemen residing at a distance from the principal cities, the advantages of this publication will be made apparent. The very low price at which it will be afforded, and the facility with which important works, in the periodical form, can be transmitted by mail, are the attractions upon which it will depend for public favor.

The selection of the works, to be embraced in this collection, will be confided to the gentlemen above named, already widely and favorably known to the profession. It will be understood that it forms no part of our plan to admit original communications, or to give the work in any degree the character of a journal. Distinct in its design, it cannot interfere with any existing periodical, nor is it intended at any time to depart from our present plan, which is to reprint British elementary treatises, suited to the business and practice of this country, in a more cheap and convenient form than has ever yet been done.

The series will be commenced with Theobald's 'Practical Treatise on the Law of Principal and Surety, particularly with relation to Mercantile Guaranties, Bills of Exchange, and Bail Bonds," 1 vol. 8vo. London, 1832. The price of this work is now $3 75. The entire work will be included in one number of the "Library," and to subscribers will be furnished at the very low price of 83 cents. A title page will be printed for each work upon its completion.

To subscribers living within 100 miles of the city, the postage of each number will be 13½ cents; over 100 miles, 22½ cents.

The 'Law Library' will be published in monthly numbers, royal octavo, of 200 pages, and upwards, at $10 per annum, payable in advance.

Subscriptions received by the publisher.

J. S. LITTELL,
Philadelphia.

May 28, 1833.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the late firm of D. Kinkead & Co. are requested to make immediate payment to E. G. Lakeman, at No. 10, Exchange Buildings, St. Clair st., who is authorized to settle the same.—All accounts remaining unpaid after the 30th of June, will be left with a magistrate for collection.

D. KINKEAD,
E. G. LAKEMAN,

June 7—4t

TO YOUNG LADIES.

THE MISSES MATHIAS have taken a room at Col. Armstrong's, on the corner of Water and Short streets, where they propose to teach the following Ornamental Branches of

Shell Work, Painting, &c.

Theorem Painting, on velvet, in oil and water colors;
Poonah Painting, on paper;
Shell Work, for boxes and flowers; Grotto Work;
Wax Work, with Mould making;
Ebony Work, a beautiful painting on wood, suitable for boxes, stands, &c.;
Alum and Filagree Work;
Worsted Work, for foot stools, hearth rugs, &c;
Lace Work, Embroidery, and Rice Work;
Chinese Painting, Gilding, and Bronzing;
Ornamental Writing, Fancy Paper Work, Bead Work, &c.

The Ladies of Pittsburgh and vicinity are respectfully invited to call and see their works and paintings.

TERMS.

Instruction in all the above Branches,	$30
Any separate or single Branch,	5

June 7, 1833—4t*

Collins & Co's C. S. Axes.

JUST received 250 dozen Collins & Co's Superior AXES, of different patterns, which will be sold at eastern prices, with addition of carriage.

S. P. DARLINGTON,
Corner of Second and Wood streets.

ALSO, Carpenters' Hand and Broad Axes; Ship Carpenters' do.—a very superior article.

June 4, 1833—6t

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

TOM CRINGLE'S LOG: in two volumes.

Frankenstein; or the Modern Prometheus: by Mary W. Shelly, Author of 'the Last Man,' 'Perkin Warbeck,' &c. &c.

Pencil Sketches; or Outlines of Character and Manners. By Miss Leslie.

Narrative of a Voyage to the Ethiopic and South Atlantic Ocean, Indian Ocean, Chinese Sea, North and South Pacific Ocean, in the years 1829, 1830, and 1831. By Abby Jane Morrell, who accompanied her husband, Capt. Benjamin Morrell, Jr., of the schooner Antarctic.

Memoirs of General Lafayette, and of the French Revolution of 1830; by B. Sarrins, secretary to General Lafayette. In 2 vols.

Memoirs of the Loves of the Poets—Biographical Sketches of Women celebrated in Ancient and Modern Poetry. By the Authoress of the 'Diary of Ennuyee:' in 2 vols.

This day received and for sale by

JOHN I. KAY & Co.,

No. 44 Market street, opposite Bank of Pittsburgh.

June 7, 1833—4t

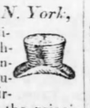
SATIN BEAVER

HAT MANUFACTORY,

NO. 6 ST. CLAIR STREET,

PITTSBURGH.

WILSON & SMITH, from N. York,



RESPECTFULLY inform the citizens of Pittsburgh and the neighboring towns, that they have commenced the manufacture of the above beautiful and elegant article, so much admired and worn throughout Europe, and the principal cities in the United States.

W. & S. beg leave to observe, that, after various experiments, they have at last succeeded in bringing this Hat to the highest state of perfection, and they can assert, with confidence, that in point of color, lightness, elasticity, durability, and general beauty of appearance, they cannot be surpassed by the most expensive Hat that is made. Gentlemen are invited to call and examine them, and judge for themselves.

Wholesale Dealers supplied at the same prices as in the New York markets.

April 23—1y

ABSCONDED from the Clinton Paper Mill, Steubenville, ABRAHAM WILLARD, an indented apprentice to Henry Holdship & Son.

All persons are cautioned against employing, harboring, or trusting him, as we will pay no debts of his contracting.

H. HOLDSHIP & SON.

June 21, 1833.

NEW BRIGHTON
FEMALE SEMINARY,

Under the superintendence of M. T. C. Gould,

LATE OF THE CITY OF PHILADELPHIA.

THE subscriber, in compliance with his former notice, has now the pleasure of announcing, to the inhabitants of Beaver and the neighboring counties, that his contemplated *Institution* will be opened on Monday, the 3d of June inst.—where young ladies will be thoroughly taught in all the useful branches of modern female education, and in such of the higher and ornamental departments of science, literature, and the arts, as are usually acquired in the best institutions of the Atlantic states. In addition to this, an untiring attention will be paid to the manners, morals, health, and personal comfort of all committed to his care.

The location of this establishment is pleasant, the air salubrious, the scenery delightfully picturesque and imposing, the buildings light and airy, and charges low, viz: from $100 to $150 per annum, including every expense, except for books and stationery.

For board, washing, and instruction in the common branches of an English education, such as Spelling, Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Grammar, Geography, History, Moral Philosophy, &c. (with plain Sewing, if required,) per year, $100

Those who are not boarders, and who reside in the vicinity of the school,

THE WESTERN FEMALE

COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,

UNDER the superintendence of WILLIAM B. LACEY, D. D., is now open, and will be prepared for the reception of pupils at any time, except in the month of August.

The design of the Institute is to impart an accurate and thorough knowledge of all the solid and polite branches of Female Education; and, having engaged teachers of distinguished learning and accomplishments, the Principal hopes to fulfil the design.

Mrs. *Fleming* and Miss *Smith* will teach the elementary branches; Dr. *Aikin* will instruct in Geometry, Astronomy, Natural Philosophy, Chemistry, Botany, and Geology. Dr. *Lacey* will hear classes in Rhetoric, Logic, Mental and Moral Philosophy, Evidences of Christianity, Natural Theology, History, Elocution, and Criticism. Mrs. *Lacey*, Mr. *Duponchel*, and Mrs. *Fleming*, will teach the French and Italian Languages. Mr. *Rupp*, assisted by Mrs. Lacey, will give lessons in Vocal and Instrumental Music. Mr. *Duponchel*, Mrs. *Lacey*, and Miss *Smith*, will instruct in Drawing and Painting, in all their varieties.

☞ The expense of Board and Tuition will vary, according to the branches taught, from 120 to 200 dollars per annum.

☞ Bills, in all cases, payable one quarter in advance.

Lectures will be given, weekly, on Etiquette and Female Manners, and the pupils exercised, daily, in Calesthenics, and the forms and elegancies of polished life. The scholars will have access to an extensive Library of English, French, and Italian Literature, with every possible facility to the improvement of their *taste* and *manners*.

Each Pupil is required to bring a Bible, Bed, and Bedding, Towels, Napkins, Table Spoon, Tea Spoon, Knife and Fork.

The summer term will commence on the 13th May, inst., and all who wish to enter in that period, are requested to do so at the *beginning*.

Dr. Lacey contemplates establishing, in the vicinity of his residence, a school for boys; and those who wish to procure places in it for their sons, will please apply immediately.

☞ The Christian Herald, Democrat, and Statesman, will insert the above 3 times.

May 3, 1833.---tf

PROSPECTUS

OF THE

Complete Periodical Library.

FORTY Eight Pages Weekly—nearly 2,500 pages a year, for five dollars, furnishing, annually, select reading equal to fifty volumes of common size.

The Library will contain nearly all the new works of merit as they appear—Voyages and Travels, History, Biography, Select Memoirs, the most approved European Annuals, Adventures, Tales of unexceptionable character, &c. &c.

The 'Complete Periodical Library,' will be found indispensable to all lovers of good reading, in town or country. Every number will contain 48 pages, in a size expressly adapted for binding, when the book is completed; printed with type so large as not to fatigue the weakest eye. Its immense size will enable the editor to crowd any common sized book into two numbers; frequently into one. *New works will be despatched as they* arrive from Europe, and sent off fresh to its patrons. The subscriber in Missouri will be brought to the very fountain of literature. Works printed in this library will be furnished to him, when, without it he would be wholly unable to procure them. A book that will cost us six dollars to import, can be reprinted and distributed to subscribers, owing to our peculiar facilities, for about twenty or thirty cents, with the important addition of its being fresh and new.

We shall give near 2500 pages, annually, equal to FIFTY common sized books. Every work published in the Library will be COMPLETE IN ITSELF. A title page will be given with each volume, so that the subscriber, if he pleases, may sell, or give it away, without injury to any of the others; or it may be bound up at the pleasure of the subscriber.

This work presents an extraordinary feature, unknown to any other periodical in the country. The subscription price may be considered a mere loan for a year, as the work, at the year's end, will sell for cost, and in many parts of the United States it will bring double the original cost to the subscriber.

The works published in "The Complete Periodical Library" will be of the highest character, both as regards the author and his subject. New works, of approved merit, will be sent out to the Editor by every arrival from Europe, giving him an unlimited field to select from, while care will be taken to make his publication equal to any thing of the kind in America.

The first number will be issued on the 8th of May next, and regularly every Wednesday thereafter, secured in handsome printed covers, and on fine white paper, at $5 per annum, payable in advance. Clubs remitting $20 will be supplied with five copies for that sum; agents at the same rate.

Address T. K. GREENBANK,
No. 9, Franklin Place, Philadelphia.

☞ Subscriptions received at this office.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to all persons having hydrants, or in any way using the water from the City Water Works, that the annual assessment of water rents, ordered by the City Ordinance of the 28th January, 1833, has been submitted to and approved by the Water Committee, and that the Water Committee have ordered the payment of all water rents to be made on or before the 10th day of June, 1833. By order of the Water Committee.

M. RAHM,
Assessor and Collector.

N. B. Appeals from assessment of water tax must be made to the Water Committee, on or before 31st May, 1833.

May 21, 1833.

FOR SALE,

20 SHARES City Sixes, redeemable in July, 1835. Apply to
GEORGE A. COOK,
Exchange Broker, No. 68 Wood street.

May 24, 1833.

Commission and Forwarding Business,
AND GENERAL AGENCY.

THE Subscribers have entered into partnership for the transaction of the above business, at Louisville, in Kentucky.

WILLIAM SRODES,
LEANDER CLARKE,

June 18, 1833—3m

UNION CANAL LOTTERY

OF PENNSYLVANIA,

CLASS No. 13, for 1833. to be drawn in Philadelphia, on SATURDAY, 29th of June, 1833: Yates & M'Intyre, Managers. 66 Number Lottery: Ten Drawn Ballots.

SCHEME.

1 prize of	$20,000	$20,000
1	7,000	7,000
2	1,600	3,200
2	1,500	3,000
2	1,270	2,540
2	1,250	2,500
20	1,000	20,000
20	500	2,000
70	100	7,000
56	50	2,800
112	30	3,360
112	20	2,250
2240	10	22,400
15400	5	77,000
45760 tickets.		$183,040

Tickets, $5—Shares in proportion.

Orders from abroad, enclosing cash or prize tickets in former lotteries, will be promptly attended to.

When five dollars or more is sent for tickets, postage need not be paid.

Packages of wholes and shares prepared, and will be sold by certificate or otherwise.

The REGISTER, containing an official statement of the drawing, will be forwarded to each adventurer. Cash paid for prizes on presentation.

Apply to or address
GEORGE A. COOK,
Agent for Yates & M'Intyre, No. 68 Wood street.

Where was sold, a few weeks since, the splendid capital prize of SIXTY THOUSAND DOLLARS; and where has been sold and paid, Prizes amounting to upwards of TWO MILLIONS OF DOLLARS!!

June 18 1833.

GERMAN PIANOS.

JUST received three Elegant Piano Fortes, direct from Leipzig, Germany, with 6 octaves of Keys. These Pianos are manufactured expressly for the American climate, and can be warranted to stand in tune. Purchasers are respectfully invited to call and examine them before they purchase elsewhere. Prices, $300, $290, and $210.

For sale at SMITH & MELLOR'S
Music Store, No. 9 Fifth street.

June 4—4w

National Portrait Gallery.

THE National Portrait Gallery of Distinguished Americans—conducted by James B. Longacre, Philadelphia, and James Herring, New York—under the superintendence of the American Academy of the Fine Arts. The Number sent as a specimen, contains the Portraits of Israel Putnam, Andrew Jackson, and Miss Sedgewick—price 50 cents per number, or $6 per year. Those wishing to subscribe for the above work, will please call at the Bookstore of

JOHN I. KAY & Co.
No. 44 Market street, opposite Bank of Pittsburgh. May 31, 1833.—tf

TO LET,

THE Large Rooms in the brick building on the south west corner of Market and Fourth streets, occupied by the Pennsylvania Museum; immediate possession given. Enquire at the Museum. Feb. 5.

25 HHDS. N. O. Sugar;
30 bbls. Molasses;
75 Bales Tennessee & Alabama Cotton;
200 bbls. Loaf Sugar;
40 do. Tar;
12 bbls. Sweet Malaga Wine;
1200 Tennessee Blooms;
In store, and for sale, by
RIDDLE, FORSYTH & Co.

Dec. 25.—tf.

BUILDING LOTS FOR SALE

IN ALLEGHENY TOWN.

THE Subscriber wishes to sell a number of building lots, handsomly situated, being bounded by Ohio street, Sandusky street, and Gay alley.

The terms of payment will be made known, and a plan of the lots shown to any person, on application to the subscriber, living in Allegheny town, or to Mr. John Irwin, at his Rope Warehouse, corner of Liberty and Fourth streets, in Pittsburgh. ALEXANDER SEMPLE.

Pittsburgh, April 20, 1832.—tf

NOTICE.—*John Hannen* has taken his son-in law, *John E. Park*, into partnership with him in the Drug business, and in the manufacturing of white lead; and all their transactions will be done under the firm of JOHN HANNEN & CO. All persons indebted to John Hannen, are required to make payment without delay.

January 21.

TO RENT,

THE Two Three Story Brick Stores, erected by the subscriber, in Wood street, on Sturgeon's Lots. Possession given on the first of April. Apply to GEORGE A. COOK.

March 22. No. 68, Wood street, Pittsburgh.

A THERMOMETER, made by Fisher, Philadelphia, was taken from the door cheek of the subscriber, on Sunday evening, between dark and nine o'clock. The thief will probably endeavor to exchange it for cash. Information relating to either is requested.

JAMES R. SPEER,
No. 130 Wood street.

Jan. 22, 1833.

11 BALES SPANISH MOSS—Just received and for sale low, by
GEO. COCHRAN, of R'd,
January 29, 1833. No. 26 Wood street.

FOR THE CURE OF THE TOOTH-ACHE.—The subscribers, having united in the purchase of all Dr. Thomas White's right, (as expressed in his Letters Patent, obtained of the United States, on the 29th July, 1829,) to make and sell the said White's Celebrated Tooth-Ache Drops, in the county of Allegheny, are prepared to supply the city and county with any quantity of said Drops, and warrant them *genuine*.—Sold at Retail, by E. HALE, Surgeon Dentist, at his office, No 70 Fourth street; Wholesale, by JOHN HANNEN & Co., corner of Market and Liberty streets, Pittsburgh.

E. HALE, Dentist,
J. HANNEN, Druggist.

☞ The subscriber, in his practice as a Dentist, having successfully and to a considerable extent used "Doctor T. White's Vegetable Tooth Ache Drops," can recommend them, when *genuine*, as superior to any other remedy now in use. If obtained of the subscriber, a *cure* is *guarantied*.

A certificate of the Patentee may be seen at the office of the subscriber, No. 70 Fourth street, near Wood; where all Dental operations will be performed to the satisfaction of the patient, or no charges required.

E. HALE, Surgeon Dentist.

April 15—tf

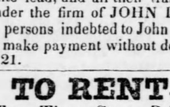
GEORGE COCHRAN, OF R'D,

WILL be prepared to receive Consignments of American Manufactures and Produce, at the Domestic Warehouse, No. 26, Wood street. He intends transacting a GENERAL COMMISSION BUSINESS, and will use his best exertions to render his establishment useful to the Merchant, Manufacturer, and others, who favor him with their business. He will be constantly supplied with a general assortment of DOMESTIC GOODS, at Wholesale, on the most favorable terms.

☞ The partnership of COCHRAN & IRWIN was dissolved on the 1st instant, by mutual consent.

Pittsburgh, January 11, 1833.—tf

NEW COACH



MANUFACTORY.

THE Subscribers, still being associated, inform the Public, that they have enlarged their COACH MANUFACTORY, and will execute all Orders in their line, with promptness, and *in eastern style*. Having none but first rate Mechanics, and a good assortment of Coach Materials, they can furnish, at a short notice,

Post Coaches, Coachees, Barouches, Chariotees, Cariolees, Gigs, Sulkeys, Dearborns, &c. &c.

☞ REPAIRING done with dispatch.

JOHN HISE,
SAM'L. C. COLE.

☞ New and Second Hand Carriages and Gigs, always on hand, for sale or barter.

November 23.—tf

New Hardware Store,

NO 66 WOOD STREET

PITTSBURGH.

LOGAN & KENNEDY, having just received an extensive assortment of Hardware, Cutlery, Saddlery, &c., respectfully invite the attention of Merchants, Mechanics, and others.

Also, a well selected assortment of *Union Factory* bench and moulding Planes.

Feb. 21, 1832.—tf

FOR SALE.

A NUMBER of valuable BUILDING LOTS in the vicinity of this city, part of the estate of Dr. George Stevenson, late of Wilmington, (Del.) deceased. For terms apply to the subscribers.

W. M'KNIGHT,
HARMAR DENNY,
J. SNYDER,
Pittsburgh, Nov. 3, 1829—tf. *Executors.*

RECEIVED, ON CONSIGNMENT,

40 BBLS. best Tanners' Oil;
As also, a sample of Roebling's Manufactured Pittsburgh Glue—warranted in quality equal to any in the market, and will be put up to order.

IN STORE,
20 bbls. Bank Oil;
20 do Shore Oil—
Direct from Boston, and for sale, on very fair terms, by H. F. SCHWEPPE.

May 3, 1833—2mo

CIRCULAR.

THE undersigned, late of the firm of Cochran & Irwin, having purchased the interest of Messrs. Dobbin & Irwin, and taken the house lately occupied by them, corner of Market and Water streets, is now prepared to transact a

General Commission and Forwarding Business.

All consignments, or orders, addressed to him, will meet with prompt attention, and every exertion will be made to promote the interest and secure the confidence of those who may entrust him with business.

A good assortment of *Pittsburgh Manufactured Articles*, at Manufacturers' prices, always on hand. JAMES IRWIN.

Pittsburgh, February 1, 1833.—tf

We take pleasure in recommending to our friends and customers, our successor, Mr. James Irwin, to whom we have sold our interest, and transferred our business. From our long acquaintance with Mr. Irwin, and entire confidence in his integrity and ability, we are well assured that he will give general satisfaction.

HAMILTON R. DOBBIN,
JAMES S. IRWIN.

Pittsburgh, Feb. 1, 1833.

NOTICE.

THE CO-PARTNERSHIP heretofore existing under the firm of *Towne & Gazzam*, is this day dissolved by mutual consent; those indebted are requested to make payment to A. H. Gazzam, who is authorised to settle the business of the firm, and those having claims will present the same to him for adjustment and payment.

JOHN TOWNE.

Mobile, may 15, 1831. [June 3.—tf.]

FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE CO. of Wheeling.

THE Fire and Marine Insurance Company of Wheeling, incorporated by the Legislature of Virginia, is duly organised and prepared to take both Fire and Marine risks on the customary terms. Officers for the current year:

JAMES H. FORSYTH, *President.*

Moses W. Chapline,	George Dulty,
Marcus Wilson,	Henry Moore,
William Lambdin,	Thomas Hughes,
William B. Tyson,	Ebenezer Zane,

Directors.

M. Nelson, *Sec'y.* Jan. 17.—tf.

CITY AUCTION ROOM,

NO. 41 WOOD STREET,

Opposite the Pittsburgh Hotel.

P. M'KENNA, *Auctioneer*, respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he is now prepared, at the above establishment, to discharge the duties of his office, and hopes, by strict attention to business, to merit a share of public patronage. ☞ Regular days of Public Sales, every MONDAY and THURSDAY, at 10, A. M. and 2, P. M.; and Evening Sales on TUESDAY and FRIDAY of each week.

Pittsburgh, November 5, 1830 tf.

MILL AND CROSS-CUT SAWS.

THE Subscriber has the satisfaction to say to the public, and his friends, that he has connected with his other business, the manufactury of Mill and Cross Cut Saws; and can furnish supplies to merchants and others: he believes them to be equal to any ever used in the western country—the experience of the workmen employed, with the known good qualities of the steel, justifies him in warranting the article to any who may be disposed to patronize western industry.

Z. PACKARD.

Northern Liberties, Pittsburgh, } tf
December 9, 1831. }

The undersigned, agent for the Point Saw Mill, in Pittsburgh, takes pleasure in saying, that the Mill Saws, made by Z. Packard, and which are now in use, in his mill, are equal, if not superior, to any he has ever used.

ISAAC WICKERSHAM, Ag't.

Pittsburgh, Dec. 21, 1831.

FOR SALE—A number of Shares of Stock in the Navigation and Fire Insurance Company of Pittsburgh.

Apply to GEORGE A. COOK, Broker, No. 68 Wood street, Pittsburgh. June 19.

REMOVAL.

S. J. SYLVESTER takes this opportunity to return his acknowledgments to his customers for their very liberal support, and asks a continuance of their custom, at his new stand, on the corner of Wood and Third streets, recently occupied by Messrs. Holdship & Son, who have declined the Book Business in his favor. To the customers of Messrs. Holdship, he would say that an extensive assortment of every article in the Book and Stationery Business will be found at his store, at the lowest possible rates.

☞ Country Merchants will find a more extensive assortment of Books than in any other establishment, and at lower prices than at any other store in the western country, on the most liberal terms. S. J. SYLVESTER.

Corner of Wood and Third streets, Pittsburgh.

April 2, 1833.

Storage, Forwarding, and Commission WAREHOUSE.

THE SUBSCRIBERS respectfully inform Merchants, Iron-masters, Salt Manufacturers, and the public in general, that they have commenced the above business, in the new and extensive brick house two doors below the bridge, where they will Receive and Forward GOODS, IRON, SALT, &c. destined for the West by the Pennsylvania Canal, and for the East, by the Northern Turnpike. By strict attention to business, they hope to merit and receive a share of public favors. Charges for Forwarding and Commission will be moderate.

JAMES SPEER.
MARK GRAHAM.

Blairsville, Oct. 27—tf.

REMOVAL.

DOCTOR E. C. S. SUGG,

SURGEON AND ACCOUCHEUR,

(From London, and recently of Baltimore,)

HAS Removed from his residence in Irwin street, to No. 57 Liberty street, corner of Virgin alley, *(the house lately occupied by Doctor J. S. Irwin,)* where he continues the practice of his profession, in all its various branches. Dr. S. will keep for sale a choice assortment of DRUGS, MEDICINES, DYE-STUFFS, PAINTS, &c. Also, Family Medicines of his own compounding and selection. April 22—tf

OFFICE

FOR THE PURCHASE AND SALE OF GOLD, SILVER, AND NOTES.

WANTED, AT HIGH PREMIUMS,

American Gold,	Guineas,
Sovereigns,	Ducats,
Doubloons,	Napoleons,
Guilders,	Len Thalers,
Louisd'ors,	Johannes.

Every description of Bank Note Paper discounted at the lowest rates:

Drafts and Notes of hand collected.

Interest allowed on Special Deposits.

Certificates issued payable in 30, 60, or 70 days after date, with interest.

GEORGE A. COOK,
Oct. 23 Exchange Broker.

Rare opportunity, and Great Bargain!

PRINCIPALS of Colleges, Seminaries, and Scientific Gentlemen are informed, that for the small sum of $25, a *Planetarium or Orrery*, of a large size, may be purchased. It correctly represents the annual motions of the planets Mercury, Venus, the Earth, Mars, Jupiter, Saturn, and their moons, around the Sun. Diameter of Saturn's orbit, nearly 5 feet. The planets from a half an inch to 6 inches in diameter. The wheels and sockets of the Machinery made of solid brass castings. It appears to be the only machine of the kind in Western Pennsylvania, and cost the maker 100 dollars. Enquire at S. Holden's tavern, Fifth street, between Market and Wood streets.

February 1.

NOTICE.

CHRIS'R MAGEE having taken his nephew, C. L. MAGEE, into partnership, the public are respectfully informed that the business heretofore conducted by him will be continued under the firm of C. & C. L. MAGEE, at the old stand, No. 40 Market street, between Second and Third streets, where they will keep a constant supply of HATS, of the first rate workmanship, and of the newest fashion, which they will dispose of on the most reasonable terms.

CHRIS'R MAGEE,
C. L. MAGEE.

Pittsburgh, may 10, 1831—tf

E. HALE,
SURGEON DENTIST,

HAS removed to the house lately occupied by Mr. Saml. P. Darlington, No. 71 in Fourth street, next door to the corner of Wood st. where he will be happy to wait upon those who may require his professional services, in all its various branches.

N. B.—For sale, a superior Tooth Powder. Also, J. White's Tooth Ache Drops.

March 10, 1832.—tf

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of James Sample, Esq., late of Ross township, deceased, are requested to make payment to the subscribers, and all creditors are requested to present their claims to the subscribers.

FOR SALE,

A TRACT OF LAND, situated on the Allegheny river and Pennsylvania canal, three miles above Pittsburgh, containing two hundred acres, one hundred of which are cleared and in good order, on which are a good barn and orchard.

The Docket of the deceased is placed in the hands of Thomas Sample, Esq. of Allegheny.

THOMAS SAMPLE, } *Ex'rs.*
WILLIAM SAMPLE, }

Feb. 28, 1832.—tf

NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBERS, having disposed of their interest in the house of Riddle, Forsyth & Co. retired from the concern on the 7th instant. The transactions of the house are continued as heretofore under the firm of

RIDDLE, FORSYTH & CO.

Mr. Jacob Forsyth, late of Louisville, and Mr. Robert M. Riddle, of this city, succeed us in the active management of the concern, and will devote their whole attention to its business. We have entire confidence in the ability and disposition of our successors to promote the interest of their correspondents, and would therefore recommend them as deserving the continued support and favor of our friends.

JOHN S. RIDDLE,
JOHN D. BAIRD.

Pittsburgh, Jan. 18, 1831.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN That the Notes, Book Accounts, and all other property of Robert Patterson and J. H Lambdin, late Stationers and Paper Manufacturers, trading under the firm of R. Patterson & Lambdin, have been assigned to the subscribers this day, for the benefit of creditors.

HENRY HOLDSHIP,
C. ANSHUTZ,
MARTIN RAHM.

Pittsburgh. Sept. 22, 1823—tf

DOCTOR ROBERT'S

☞ *WELCH MEDICAMENTUM.* ☜

FOR the cure of Dyspepsia, Liver Complaints Jaundice, Cholic, Fever and Ague, Dysentery, Headach, Loss of Appetite, Flatulence, Hypochondria, Hysterics, Dropsical Complaints, and Heartburn, It also prevents all Bilious disorders, and removes habitual Costiveness, Asthma, Strangury, Gravel, Rheumatism, Gout, and Impurities of the Blood.

A person who uses this Medicamentum will not require the use of the lancet, or any means of the healing art. It restores and revives the animal spirits, invigorates the system, removes nervous tremors, obtunds rheumatic and anthritic pains, and prevents their return. It cleanses the stomach of all morbid humors, which cause indigestion, acidities, headach, and lowness of spirits; cures all bilious disorders, and all cholics of the stomach and bowels, almost immediately; inspires cheerfulness; gives comfort to the dropsical; takes away palpitation of the heart; gives circulation to the blood; restores bloom to the sallow or sickly cheek, and plumpness to the meagre habit; purges without pain, and banishes all cause of fever of every kind. It acts on the stomach, that great reservoir of the human system, a diseased state of which causes all diseases. No alteration in the usual habits of life is required, but the abstaining from distilled ardent spirits.

CERTIFICATE,

From Rev. Derick Lansing, D. D., Pastor of the Second Presbyterian Church in Utica.

UTICA, Jan. 6, 1830.

To Dr. Hitchcock.—Dear Sir: I have always been one of the number of those who have placed little confidence in *nostrums* or *specifics*, and for this reason, although I saw your advertisement of the Welch Medicamentum, I could not bring my mind to consent to use it. My sufferings, from indigestion, during the past summer, were so severe, as materially to affect my comfort, and my capacity for usefulness. I have reason to thank you, sir, that on hearing of the state of my health, you kindly sent me your Medicamentum. I have taken it faithfully, and with entire success. I have not been visited with one of those turns of distress, which before were weekly periodical, since I began to take your valuable medicine. Could I receive the same relief which I have hitherto experienced, on condition of taking it for life, I should cheerfully comply with such condition. Your's, very truly, D. C. LANSING.

☞ Sold by THOMPSON & MILLER, at their Drug Warehouse, No. 81 Wood street, Pittsburgh. Nov. 26 tf.

Receiving & Forwarding House,

NEW ORLEANS

THE SUBSCRIBER begs leave to inform his friends and the public, that he has established himself in NEW ORLEANS, for the purpose of attending exclusively to the Receiving and Forwarding of Merchandise; and feels confident, from his experience in business, and determination of adopting well regulated and moderate charges, of giving satisfaction to those who may entrust their business to his care. WM. BUCHANAN.

Refer to Messrs. Allen & Grant, Riddle, Forsyth & Co., or M'Kee, Clarke & Co. Pittsburgh.

October 26, 1830—tf.

GEO. W. CARPENTER'S

COMPOUND SYRUP OF LIVERWORT,

A SAFE and Valuable Medicine for Coughs, Spitting of Blood, Consumption, and Liver Complaints.

Most of the medicines made use of for the above diseases are of a stimulating nature, composed generally of Resins and Balsams, in alcoholic solutions, which, although sometimes giving temporary relief, in almost every instance where they are freely used, aggravate the disease, and reduce the strength of the patient.

This article possesses superior advantages over these preparations, its action being of a tonic, invigorating and strengthening nature, thus overcoming the disease by promoting expectoration, and gradually increasing the strength of the patient, and thus, without being attended with any unpleasant effects: it also agrees with the stomach, in all cases, and is a pleasant medicine to take.

Sold by

H. P. SCHWARTZ & Co.
No. 42 Market Street.

Dec. 4, 1832.—tf

THOMAS ANDERSON & CO.
Auctioneers and Commission Merchants,
LOUISVILLE, KY.

Refer to M'KEE, CLARKE & Co. }
JAS. ADAMS, Jr. & Co. } Pittsburgh.
HAMILTON STEWART, }

STORAGE & FORWARDING.—Thomas Anderson & Co. have extensive warehouses, and are prepared to Receive and Forward Merchandise, in any direction required

may 14, 1830.—tf.

GREAT BARGAINS!

WILL be sold, at public auction, in the borough of Erie, Erie county, Pennsylvania, on the 1st Monday in August next,

2,000 *Acres of Land,*

In 50 acre tracts, about one mile from said borough, adjoining Lake Erie, and on two public roads. The land is of a good quality, well watered and timbered.

Those wanting good lands and well situated, had better attend, as this is the last public land for sale in this part of the state. The Pennsylvania Canal will pass through this tract, when made.

Terms of payment—one half of the purchase money down at the time of sale; one fourth in six, and one fourth in nine months, with interest.

RUFUS S. REED,
President of the present Town Council.

Erie, Pa., April 20, 1833. [May 7.—ts]

MRS. BARLOW would be willing to receive into her family, three young Ladies, for Board and Tuition, in French, Italian, Music, for the Piano and Guitar. Drawing, English Grammar, Geography, History, Arithmetic, and Writing. For the latter branches, Mrs. B. will have the assistance of a competent English teacher.

Terms, $200 per annum, to be paid quarterly in advance.

Mignonnette, Bank of the Ohio, May 21.

J. B. VASHON

RESPECTFULLY informs his customers and the public generally, that he has removed his

Shaving, Hair Dressing,

AND FANCY ESTABLISHMENT,

To No. 59 Third street, between Market and Ferry streets, where he is prepared and may be constantly found ready to attend to all those who may favor him with their custom. Every exertion will be made to give satisfaction to all those who may patronize him, and hopes that the disposition to please, heretofore evinced, will secure him that liberal encouragement received during the last four years, and for which he tenders his grateful acknowledgments.

☞ He has just received a very choice lot of FANCY GOODS, *Perfumery, Cosmetics,* &c. &c. comprizing every article in his line of business, which may be had low.

May 10, 1833—2m

TO LET,

THE two Three Story Brick Houses, near the South East corner of the Diamond, now occupied by Samuel Cooper and Henry Stafford.

ALSO,

Five Rooms over the Stores at the corner of the Diamond and Market street, suitable for lawyers' offices. Enquire of

JAMES B. IRWIN.

December 28—tf

NOTICE.

THE Copartnership heretofore existing under the firm of Thompson & Miller, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted to said firm are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims will present the same for settlement.

ROBERT THOMPSON,
THOMAS MILLER.

Jan. 1st, 1833.

The business will be continued, in future, by Robert Thompson & John Scott, Jr., under the firm of

THOMPSON & SCOTT,

At the old stand, No. 81 Wood, between Fourth street and Diamond alley, where will be constantly kept a general and choice assortment of Drugs, Medicines, Patent Medicines, Perfumery, Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Dye Stuffs, &c. &c.

☞ The subscriber, on retiring from the above firm of Thompson & Miller, takes pleasure in recommending his successors, Thompson & Scott, to the patronage of the old customers, and the public generally.

THOMAS MILLER.

Feb. 19, 1833.—tf.

Valuable Real Estate in the Market.

FOR SALE,

TWENTY-TWO LOTS, handsomely situated on Grant's hill, in Hoge's extension, near the tunnnel.

Upwards of forty lots in the village of Lawrenceville.

A number of valuable lots situate on the Monongahela river, and on either side of the extension of Second street, adjacent to the city.

Two valuable tracts of land, situate about 7 miles from Pittsburgh, near the Washington Turnpike Road and Chartier's creek.

The lot of ground, in Pittsburgh, on which the old banking house now stands. Terms of payment will be made easy. Apply to

A. BRACKENRIDGE,
April 6.—tf At the Office B. U. S.

Kensington Rolling Mill.

S. & R. LEONARD have associated with them A. M'N. SEMPLE. The business in future will be conducted under the firm of LEONARD, SEMPLE & LEONARD; at the above place, on the Monongahela River, above Suke's Run.

The agency of W. H. Hays is discontinued.

LEONARD, SEMPLE & LEONARD intend making and constantly keeping on hand the following kinds of IRON, of the neatest and best quality, which they offer on accommodating terms:

1d. 2d. 3d. 4d. 5d. 6d. 8d. and 10d. Hoop,
Round and Square, from 1-4 in. to 3, in.
Nail, Chain, Deck, and Spike Rods,
Tire and Flat Iron,—all sizes.

Pittsburgh, may 21, 1829—tf.

TO LET,

THE HOUSE in Wood street, near Fourth, now occupied by J. & J. Patterson. Possession given on the first of April. Enquire of WM. HAYS.

Jan. 25, 1833.—tf

A Second Hand Piano Forte
FOR SALE LOW.

APPLY to the editor of the Pittsburgh Gazette. April 26, 1833—tf

FOR RENT,

THE HOTEL in the Northern Liberties of Pittsburgh, now occupied by Mr. Samuel Mackey. Possession will be given on the first of April next.

☞ Apply to H. M. WATTS,
At his Office, in the Diamond, Pittsburgh.

Jan. 8, 1833.—tf

DOMESTIC CLOTH HALL,

No. 72 Wood Street, Pittsburgh.

HAMILTON STEWART,

MANUFACTURER OF

Linen and Cotton Goods,

WHICH he offers for sale at eastern manufacturers' prices, without any addition of carriage, at 3, 4, or 6 months acceptances.

N. B.—Five per cent. discount on all orders exceeding $100. march 19—tf.

FOR SALE,

THE MANSION HOUSE of the late Alexander Johnston, Jr., Esquire, deceased, now in the tenure of S. Colwell, Esquire.

WILLIAM HAYS, } *Exr's.*
JOHN SNYDER, }

Jan. 4, 1833.—tf

CANVASSED HAMS.

JUST received, in superior order, 1000 CANVASSED HAMS—for sale by

JAMES ADAMS, Jr. & Co.,
Nov. 13—tf Water street.

JOB PRINTING

EXECUTED, with neatness and despatch, at the Office of the PITTSBURGH GAZETTE. April 26

ANTI-DYSPEPTIC ELIXER.

ONE of the most agreeable and efficacious Medicines ever discovered for the permanent cure of those chronic states of derangement of the stomach, constituting that miserable disease called Dyspepsia.

The basis of this Elixer is vegetables, and perfectly innocent in its operation; it destroys that sour state of the stomach, the instant it is taken, and stops the morbid secretion, by giving strength to the muscular fibre of that important organ, by which means the peristaltic motion of the intestines is increased, and the costiveness obviated; a new action is given to the system, which puts an end to a train of distressing nervous sensations.

Another form of the disease in which the Elixer is admirably calculated to relieve, is the decline of fever, where the stomach will not bear the ordinary strengthening medicines indicated in such cases, it has the surprising effect of giving vigor, and restoring the natural secretions of the body, without increasing the febrile state. Not the least danger is to be apprehended from exposure to cold, while under the use of this medicine, nor will it interrupt necessary employment of the patient a single hour.

☞ A number of cases of cures performed by the Anti-Dyspeptic Elixer in the vicinity of Pittsburgh can be given.

For sale by H. P. SCHWARTZ & Co., No. 42 Market street. August 24, 1832.—tf

BRITISH LUSTRE,

For Polishing Stoves & Grates.

THIS LUSTRE, with a little rubbing, will produce a brilliancy highly ornamental; and, when once obtained, may be easily preserved.

For sale by H. P. SCHWARTZ & Co.
March 22.—tf No. 42 Market street.

BAIRD & BALDWIN,

Shipping and Commission Merchants,
LOUISVILLE, KY.

NO. 7 COMMERCIAL ROW.

☞ *Refer to—*

ALLEN & GRANT, *Pittsburgh.*
C. MACALLISTER, Jr. & Co., *Cincinnati.*
A. G. JAUDON & Co., *or*
MACALLISTER & YORK, *Philadelphia.*
WHITALL, JAUDON & Co., *or*
YORK, MACALLISTER & Co., *New Orleans.*

July 10, 1832.—tf

CO-PARTNERSHIP.—*John S. Riddle,* (late of the house of Riddle, Forsyth & Co. Pittsburgh,) has formed a connexion with *Washington Jackson,* of Philadelphia. The house will be conducted under the firm of

Washington Jackson & Riddle,

No. 20, South Front street,
PHILADELPHIA.

They will make purchases and effect sales for foreign accounts, and will be pleased to receive consignments of the staples and produce of the west, making liberal advances on all goods addressed to them for sale. January 18—tf

To Baltimore and Philadelphia

TRAVELLERS.

THE LINE OF STAGES between Chambersburgh and Baltimore, on the Somerset and Mountpleasant route, has been doubled, and now runs DAILY, (Mondays excepted,) leaving Chambersburgh *at day-light* in the morning, and arriving in Baltimore, early the same evening.

Passengers reach Philadelphia, in this way, the second afternoon, from Chambersburgh, without the loss of any rest; taking the splendid STEAM BOAT LINES, which set out at 6 o'clock in the morning, [via CHESAPEAKE AND DELAWARE CANAL, a work well worth the trip to see.]

REESIDE, Owner.

In all cases where the passengers desire to reach Baltimore in time for the 5 o'clock steam-boat to Philadelphia, they can do so by leaving Chambersburgh at one o'clock in the morning, or immediately after the arrival of the Western Mail Stage. In this way, they arrive in Philadelphia, by eight o'clock the *second morning*, from Chambersburgh.

☞ When a load offers, the stage will run on Mondays. April 23, 1830.—tf.

VALUABLE PROPERTY
FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers for sale the farm on which he lives, in Washington county, on Pigeon creek, one mile south of Williamsport, on the Monongahela river, to which there is a perfectly level road. This farm contains near 400 acres, the greater part of which is first rate land. There is on the premises a Brick Dwelling House, a Merchant mill, in good repair, a new saw mill, a stone still house, 35 by 40 feet; a salt works is also in operation, and worked to advantage; about 150 acres of land cleared and under good fence. There is on the premises three small tenements for the accommodation of families. This tract is well timbered, and abounds with stone coal and springs of water, both of the best quality.

To a person wishing to embark in a manufacturing business, and possessing capital, this would be a very desirable situation, having the advantage of both water power from Pigeon creek, and banks of the very best coal near to the works, and easy of access, and its vicinity to so navigable a river, where articles of any kind are so cheaply transported to Pittsburgh.

For further particulars, apply to James P. Stuart, Merchant, Wood street, Pittsburgh, or to the subscriber on the premises.

Dec. 16—tf. ROB'T. M'FARLAND.

PATENT PLANING MACHINE.—The right to use this valuable machine, invented and patented by William Woodworth, and known as Woodworth's Patent Planing Machine, may be obtained on application to the subscriber for the counties of Allegheny, Butler, Beaver, Washington, Green, Fayette, Somerset, Cambria, Indiana, Jefferson, Clearfield, M'Kean, Warren, Venango, Mercer, Crawford, and Erie, in the State of Pennsylvania. That part of Maryland lying west of the Blue Ridge; all that part of Virginia lying west of the Blue Ridge, except the county of Ohio. The whole of the state of Ohio except the counties of Hamilton, Butler, and Montgomery. The whole of the state of Kentucky, except the counties of Jefferson, Boone, Oldham, Gallatin, and Campbell. The whole of Indiana, except the counties of Floyd, Clark, Jefferson, Dearborn, and Switzerland. The whole of the state of Illinois, and the territory of Michigan. Rights to use the machine in that part of the United States, named above, will be sold by the single county or in larger districts. As it is presumed that no one will purchase without seeing the machine at work, a description of it is deemed unnecessary. Should any person, however, wish to purchase, and find it inconvenient to visit the places where it is in operation, a machine will be furnished, warranted to plane, tongue and groove, and bring to an exact width and thickness, a white pine board of 12 feet long, and of any width from 1 to 14 inches, in one minute and ten seconds, or an oak board of the same dimensions in 2 minutes and 10 seconds. Machines may be seen at work in the cities of New Orleans